PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1988

SEPTEMBER 1987

Prepared by
Labor Market Analyst
Office of Employment Security

JOB SERVICE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Affiliated with Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

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ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA

FISCAL YEAR 1988

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 1987

ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO:
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS DIVISION
LABOR AND INDUSTRY BUILDING
SEVENTH AND FORSTER STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA 17121

PHONE: (717) 787-6466

PREFACE

The Annual Planning Information Report (APIR) is designed to provide basic statistical data and analyses to aid planners who are in need of socioeconomic information, particularly as related to job development and training programs. Users of this report are perceived to be planners and administrators; vocational educators; state and local officials; business, labor and other community groups. The report includes information on employment and unemployment; wages and earnings of production workers in manufacturing; population demographics; job openings received by the Office of Employment Security; and occupational employment trends.

An Annual Planning Information Report is prepared for the State, each Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA), and each Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). All reports are available by contacting state or area labor market analysts.

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I. HIGHLIGHTS

A. Highlights of the Report

STATE EMBODIES FORTY LABOR MARKET AREAS

Pennsylvania is divided into 67 counties which comprise 40 labor market areas, twelve of which are designated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) while three are termed Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs). MSAs and PMSAs are classified as major labor market areas.

PENNSYLVANIA POPULATION PROJECTED TO GROW

It is projected that Pennsylvania's population will grow to 11,975,800 by 1988, up 111,049 from 1980. Estimated population figures for 1986 place the Commonwealth as fourth most populated state in the nation. The 1980 census indicates that minorities account for 11.5 percent of the state's population with Blacks the dominant minority comprising 76.7 percent of the total.

MINORITIES AND YOUTH CONTINUE TO FACE EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

During 1986 Pennsylvania's labor force averaged 5,634,000. Of this total, 386,000 were out of work and seeking employment yielding a state average unemployment rate of 6.8 percent. Youth 16 to 19 years of age displayed an unemployment rate of 17.2 percent, more than twice the rate for all persons. The total minority group also suffered relatively high levels of joblessness during 1986 with a rate of 10.8 percent.

MANUFACTURING JOBS DECLINE; THOSE IN NONMANUFACTURING CONTINUE TO GROW

Over the 1976-1986 period, Pennsylvania's manufacturing industries lost 252,600 jobs while nonmanufacturing employment soared by 538,300. Durable goods industries bore the brunt of manufacturing losses while, in nonmanufacturing, job gains were concentrated in the service industries, wholesale and retail trade as well as finance, insurance and real estate.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT EXPECTED TO RISE

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment statewide is expected to reach 5,102,000 by 1995. This represents an increase o 362,900 jobs from 1985 as compared with an increase of 300,100 jobs between 1975 and 1985.

COMMONWEALTH PER CAPITA INCOME UP 6.0 PERCENT IN 1986

Dividing total personal income for a year by the state's total resident population yields per capita personal income. During 1986 Pennsylvania's per capita income averaged $14,249 reflecting a rise of 6.0 percent since 1985 and placing the state 21st among all states in this income statistic. The 1986 United States average was $14,641.

PHILADELPHIA PMSA SHOWS HIGHEST AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE

At $21,422 in 1986, the Philadelphia PMSA posted the highest average annual wages among the state's 15 Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The Pittsburgh and Beaver County PMSAs followed with wages of $20,185 and $19,431 respectively. These data are based on total payroll of UC-insured workers and federal government employes divided by the total number of employes.

ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY SERVICE POSTS HIGHEST AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

Production workers in Pennsylvania's electric, gas and sanitary service industries earned an average of $608.62 per week in 1986, highest among manufacturing industries. The average manufacturing employe in Pennsylvania earned $391.55 per week in 1986.

NURSING AND SECRETARIAL OCCUPATIONS HIGH IN EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL

Based on their ability to generate hiring potential during the 1980s, the occupations of professional nurse and secretary lead all others in Pennsylvania. This is not surprising as the former is found throughout all industries within the expanding health field while the latter is found in virtually all industries.

NEARLY 74,310 COMPLETE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS STATEWIDE

During the 1985-86 school year, 74,310 persons completed vocational education programs throughout the Commonwealth. This included 54,054 secondary completers, 13,787 post-secondary and 6,378 adults. In the secondary classification, business education was most popular with 21,637 completers.

PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT CONTINUES TO DECLINE

During the period 1973 through 1987 public school enrollment has declined steadily, down a net 687,124 or 29 percent. Despite two yearly increases during the 15 year period, enrollment among Pennsylvania's non-public schools shows a net loss of 89,423 or 18 percent.

JOB SERVICE FILLS 166,487 JOB OPENINGS

In the twelve-month period ending June 30, 1987, Job Service local offices received a total of 221,700 job openings. Of these, 166,487 were filled. Service occupations comprised the largest group of openings filled. A total of 836,045 applicants registered for work at Job Service offices during the year.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT LOWEST SINCE 1979

Unemployment among Pennsylvania residents fell to 386,000 during 1986, a drop of 57,000 over the year. This is the lowest unemployed volume since 1979 and represents 6.8 percent of the 1986 civilian labor force.

B. Additional Area Highlights

PHILADELPHIA RANKS FOURTH AS A MANUFACTURING CITY

In the spring of 1987 *Sales and Marketing Management* magazine ranked the top 50 manufacturing cities in the United States based on dollar value of shipments. Three areas in Pennsylvania are included in that list, they are: Philadelphia (ranked fourth with $5.23 billion), Pittsburgh (ranked nineteenth with $18.0 billion), and Allentown-Bethlehem (ranked forty-fourth with $10.2 billion).

MOST COLLEGE GRADS SHOULD FIND JOBS

A recent survey of placement centers in a sample of universities and colleges in Pennsylvania revealed a positive outlook for new grads. Generally, it was found that there is little change in job openings, along with a slight increase in starting salaries. Accounting majors have the best chance of being employed quickly. Additionally, placement offices have noted an interest in liberal arts graduates. These individuals have demonstrated an ability to learn and are less expensive to hire.

PITTSBURGH AREA SEES A SHIFT IN EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

In June, Management Science, a job placement agency, asked 104 Pittsburgh companies, large and small, about their hiring plans over the next 18 months. Computer professionals, personnel officers, architects, corporate lawyers, and accountants will be in demand. The outlook remains dim for blue-collar workers, reflecting a continuing decline in manufacturing. Over half the firms planning to hire are retail chains and nonprofit industries, mainly hospitals.

NEW HIGH-GROWTH COMPANIES CONCENTRATED IN THREE REGIONS OF STATE

Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania released a survey in June of 1,534 businesses founded within the state between 1979 and 1984. More than half of the new businesses and their economic contributions such as jobs and sales occurred in three regions of the state: (1) five-county Delaware Valley area, (2) the nine-county southwest area, and (3) the eight-county Harrisburg-Lancaster area. High-growth areas are characterized by: (1) a large number of industries with export potential, including manufacturing distribution, (2) business services, (3) low unemployment rates, and (4) a large pool of college-trained individuals.

KEY TO SUCCESS: HIGH QUALITY, EXTRA FEATURES, SKILLFUL MARKETING

Peter Coy of the Associated Press examined manufacturing production in the United States. Mr. Coy asserts that foreign manufacturers have found success via: high quality, extra features, skillful marketing, and rapid response to changing customer demands. To be competitive, American manufacturers must gain leadership in the aforementioned areas. The United States, last year, imported $145 billion more manufactured goods than it exported.

STEEL SUCCESS VIA TECHNOLOGY OVERHAUL

Originally a scrap metal business, today Natco is a computer-integrated manufacturer of compounds used in continuous casting of steel. The company, which was born in the 1950s, began to fade in the 1970s. In 1978 after a survey of the steel industry, it was recommended that Natco develop a "strong technology base" to cope with change. The firm spent more than $2 million on the new manufacturing plant and laboratory equipment, and an additional $1 million in developmental expenses over four years. With the new facility on line, it is believed that this plant is "the lowest-cost, highest-quality producer (of mold powders) in the world." This company feels it is possible to gain "50 percent of the U.S. mold-powder business in the next two years" and invade the Japanese and West German markets.

STEEL PRODUCER REBOUNDING FROM WORK STOPPAGE

USX is reportedly rebounding from the steel glut and work stoppage which idled that plant early this year. The unexpected operating profit in the second quarter is attributed to "extremely lean staffing levels and a more straightforward production flow." An analyst for Salomon Brothers Incorporated said that production costs in 1982 were $703 per ton ($116/ton above the average industry cost). USX is projected to trim costs to $470 per ton this year ($25/ton below the average cost).

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH EXPECTED IN MON VALLEY

Mon Valley firms expect to boost employment, according to a survey conducted by the Business Outreach Program surveying manufacturing and nonmanufacturing companies. Out of 94 companies surveyed 42 percent said they would add a total of 790 jobs in the next 3 years, and 60 percent said they would increase employment in the next five years. The new jobs will be created because of projected business improvements brought about by proximity to markets in Pittsburgh and other metropolitan areas, favorable business costs, a good labor pool and reasonable taxes and financial incentives.

TOURIST TRADE ADDS SIGNIFICANTLY TO LANCASTER COUNTY

The Pennsylvania Dutch Convention and Visitors Bureau reported that spending by tourists in Lancaster County increased 11.7 percent in 1986. Visitors spent $345.8 million in 1986, up from $309.3 million in 1985. Tourism continued to play a major role in the local economy. Travel related businesses employed 8,641 people in 1986, up 9.1 percent from 1985's 7,919.

PHILADELPHIA DISADVANTAGED PLACED IN JOBS

The Private Industry Council (PIC) of Philadelphia placed about 4,500 disadvantaged people in full-time jobs in the year ended June 30, 1987. PIC, which funnels federal and state money into job-training programs for welfare recipients, high school dropouts and others, enrolled almost 11,000 people in training programs during the fiscal year.

FEDS OPPOSED TO MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE

On a national note, the Reagan Administration went on record in July against a raise in the minimum wage. Pointing to a loss of 1.5 million minimum-wage jobs and the addition of 12 million jobs paying $10 an hour or better since the President took office six years ago.

CONSUMER SPENDING STRONG, ECONOMIC EXPANSION POSITIVE

The Commerce Department reported in August 1987 that consumer spending soared 9 percent in July for the second consecutive month. Economists feel the news on consumer spending is a strong indication that the nearly five-year-old economic expansion is still continuing. The increase this summer, led by automobile sales and high electricity costs, was across a wide range of products.

PRODUCTIVITY BUOYS ECONOMY

The manufacturing picture reveals America's factories, mines and utilities operated at 79.7 percent of capacity in June. The Federal Reserve said the operating rate in June was unchanged from a revised rate of 79.7 percent in May but was 0.7 of a percentage point higher than in June 1986. David Wyss, an economist with Data Resources Inc. of Lexington, Massachusetts, predicted that economic growth, as measured by the gross national product, would average between 2.5 percent and 3 percent for the rest of this year as an upturn in manufacturing offsets weakness in other areas of the economy.

II. POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS

A. Definition of Area

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Keystone State, is in the Middle Atlantic Region of the United States and is bordered by six states: New York on the north and northeast; New Jersey on the east; Delaware and Maryland on the south; West Virginia on the south and west; and Ohio on the west. The Delaware River on the east separates the Commonwealth from New Jersey and southeastern New York. In the northwest, Lake Erie provides 51 miles of coastline.

Pennsylvania measures 307 miles by 169 miles at its widest points and has a total land area of 45,333 square miles. The State ranks 33rd in land area out of the 50 states. The Appalachian Mountain Range crosses Pennsylvania diagonally from northeast to southwest and covers almost three quarters of the entire state. Mt. Davis in Somerset County is the highest peak at 3,213 feet.

Pennsylvania's resident population, revised to 11,864,751 for 1980, yields a density of 262 people per square mile and is the home of 5.2 percent of the U.S. population. According to 1980 census data, Pennsylvania's population is 69.3 percent urban and 30.7 percent rural. The Commonwealth is divided into 67 counties which make up 40 labor market areas including 12 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and 3 Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs). With an estimated 1986 population of 11,889,000, Pennsylvania remains the fourth most populated state in the nation. Florida, currently in fifth place, is very close to Pennsylvania in population and may overtake the state if present trends continue.

Pennsylvania has an excellent highway system which provides easy access to major marketing areas and seaports. There are 44,971 miles of state administered paved roads in Pennsylvania, more than in New Jersey and all of New England combined. The Pennsylvania Turnpike, the first turnpike in the U.S., connects the major metropolitan areas of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Farmland comprises one third, 8.7 million acres, of Pennsylvania's total land. Pennsylvania leads the nation in the production of mushrooms, potato chips, pretzels, and the number of meat slaughter houses and licensed bakeries. The state ranks second in the production of ice cream, sherbet and frozen dairy products; ranks third in the production of low fat cottage cheese and veal; ranks fourth in the production of eggs, peaches, Italian cheese, grapes, layer chickens, sweet corn, apples, silage corn and nursery products. Pennsylvania's milk production ranks fifth in the nation.

Philadelphia, the largest city in Pennsylvania and the fourth largest in the U.S., is rich in the history of the American Revolution. Located on the Delaware River in the southeast section of the state, Philadelphia is the world's largest freshwater port and also a large oil refining center.

Pittsburgh, the state's second largest city, is located in southwestern Pennsylvania where the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers meet to form the Ohio River. Universally known for its production of steel, Pittsburgh is also the largest inland port in the United States, its goods reaching the Mississippi via the Ohio River.

Erie, situated in the northwest on the shore of the Great Lake of the same name, is the third largest city. Erie has also become an important port, making it a favorable location for industry. The Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway provide an approach to the Atlantic Coast.

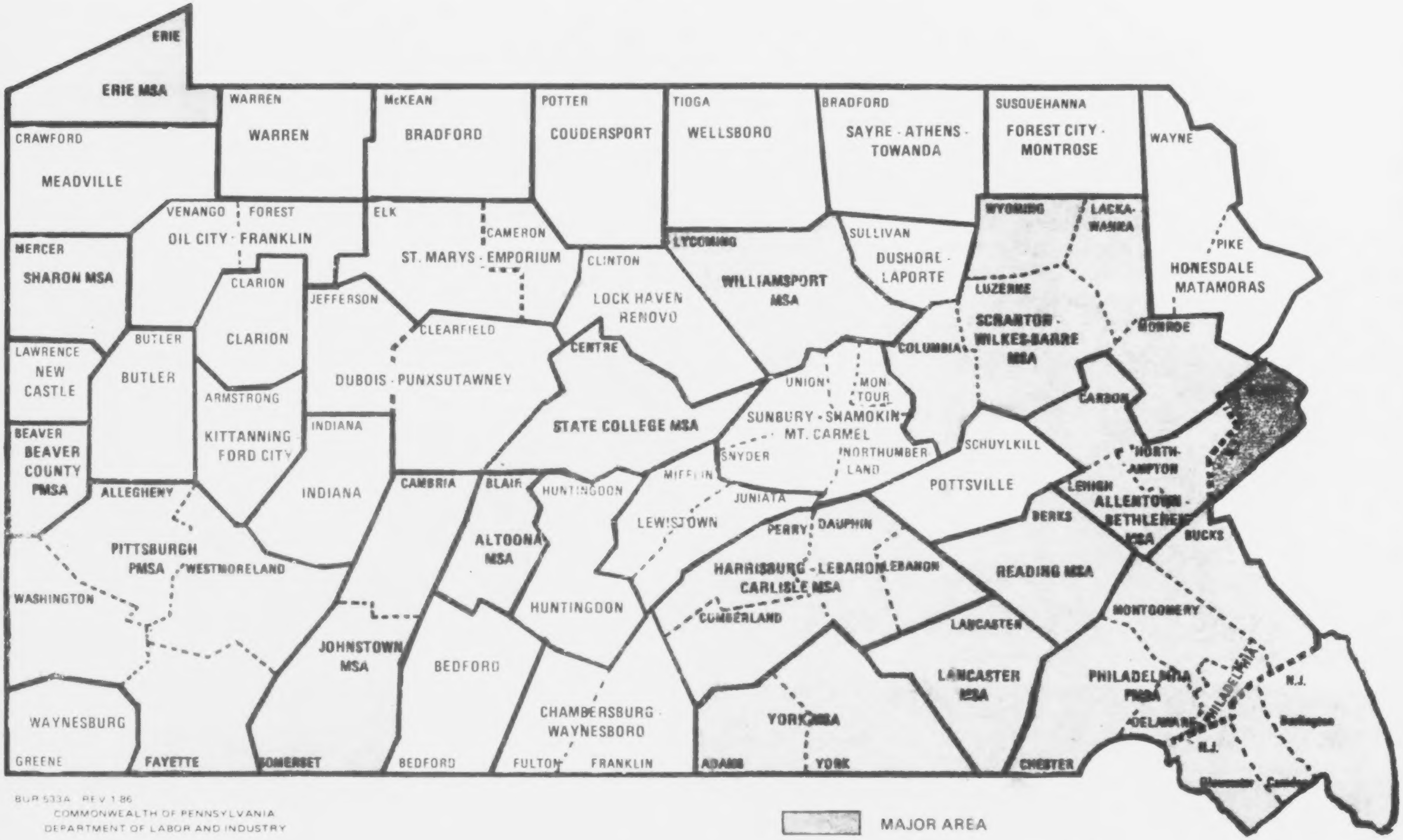
The capital of the state is Harrisburg. Located in south-central Pennsylvania, the capital city is easily accessible by a network of state and interstate highways.

Pennsylvania's economy, like the nation's, is undergoing a structural transition - a major shift from a heavy emphasis on the goods-producing sector (mining, construction and manufacturing) to more emphasis on the service-producing sector. This transition has been taking shape since the 1950s but only in the last decade has it gained momentum, particularly since the 1982-83 recession.

Economies such as Pennsylvania's which have been built on a goods-producing base are more susceptible to the business cycle fluctuations and traditionally suffer greater cutbacks during recession. The more severe the recession, and the 1982-83 recession was as severe as any since the 1930s, the tougher it is to reverse the effects of deep cutbacks. Pennsylvania, nevertheless, has bounced back far better than most people expected. We are becoming a State with a more recession-resistant economy based on a better industrial mix in the goods-producing sector and with more emphasis on the service-producing industries. This transition is led by an increasing demand for information and its timely delivery as well as the rapid growth of advanced technology. It has arrived, as we all now realize, with some pain and sacrifice as the reallocation of resources, especially labor, has hit the western Pennsylvania areas particularly hard. There, unemployment rates remain stubbornly high relative to other areas of the Commonwealth or the nation as a whole. This is true despite the fact that we are in the midst of record-setting economic expansion.

There is much talk of an expanding services sector ultimately contributing to a backward moving economy. An economy where menial, low-paid jobs are the rule of the working class. This thinking is far from the truth as services is rapidly becoming synonymous with information and technology. As for compensation, during recent years, service-producing industry jobs have actually had larger wage increases than the goods-producing sector. In Pennsylvania, the service sector employs a multitude of residents who are classified occupationally in such challenging fields as engineering, computer science, mathematics, accounting, law and health. Throughout the Commonwealth, the service economy is undoubtedly becoming more dynamic, versatile, and knowledge intensive with each passing day.

Labor Market Areas of Pennsylvania


ERIE
ERIE MSA
WARREN
WARREN
McKEAN
BRADFORD
POTTER
COUDERSPORT
TIOGA
WELLSBORO
BRADFORD
SAYRE - ATHENS - TOWANDA
SUSQUEHANNA
FOREST CITY - MONTROSE
WAYNE
CRAWFORD
MEADVILLE
VENANGO
FOREST
OIL CITY - FRANKLIN
ELK
CAMERON
ST. MARYS - EMPORIUM
CLINTON
LOCK HAVEN RENOVO
LYCOMING
WILLIAMSPORT MSA
SULLIVAN
DUSHORE - LAPORTE
WYOMING
LACKAWANNA
PIKE
HONESDALE MATAMORAS
MERCER
SHARON MSA
CLARION
CLARION
JEFFERSON
CLEARFIELD
LUZERNE
SCRANTON - WILKES-BARRE MSA
MONROE
LAWRENCE
NEW CASTLE
BUTLER
BUTLER
ARMSTRONG
DUBOIS - PUNXSUTAWNEY
CENTRE
COLUMBIA
UNION
MONTOUR
CARBON
BEAVER
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA
INDIANA
KITTANNING - FORD CITY
STATE COLLEGE MSA
SUNBURY - SHAMOKIN - MT. CARMEL
SNYDER
NORTHUMBERLAND
SCHUYLKILL
NORTHAMPTON
ALLEGHENY
INDIANA
CAMBRIA
BLAIR
HUNTINGDON
MIFFLIN
JUNIATA
POTTSVILLE
LEHIGH
ALLENTOWN - BETHLEHEM MSA
BERKS
BUCKS
LEWISTOWN
PERRY
DAUPHIN
PITTSBURGH PMSA
WESTMORELAND
ALTOONA MSA
HARRISBURG - LEBANON - CARLISLE MSA
LEBANON
READING MSA
WASHINGTON
HUNTINGDON
CUMBERLAND
LANCASTER
MONTGOMERY
JOHNSTOWN MSA
BEDFORD
LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA
PHILADELPHIA
N.J.
CHAMBERSBURG - WAYNESBORO
YORK MSA
DELAWARE
Burlington
N.J.
WAYNESBURG
GREENE
FAYETTE
SOMERSET
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YORK
CHESTER
Gloucester
Camden

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▨ MAJOR AREA

MSA – METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
PMSA – PRIMARY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

B. Population Characteristics and Trends

Since 1970 the Commonwealth has had a population shift from urban centers to rural counties -- the most current mix, according to the 1980 Census, is 69.3 percent urban and 30.7 percent rural. Most of the population growth during the past decade took place in the central and south-central portions of the state. Of the 67 counties in the state, 57 had population gains during the past decade. The counties showing the largest population gains were Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, Monroe and York. Largest population losses were recorded in Philadelphia, Allegheny, Delaware and Lackawanna Counties.

According to Pennsylvania Health Department Vital Statistics, there were 160,001 resident live births in 1985, an increase of 2.0 percent from 1984. This is the first increase since 1982 in the number of births from a previous year. Since 1973, 1985 is only the third year that the annual number of resident live births for the state exceeded 160,000. The 1985 live birth rate per 1,000 population was 13.5, the highest rate recorded in Pennsylvania since 1982. In 1985, a total of 123,233 Pennsylvania residents died, an increase of 1,875 or 1.5 percent since 1984. The exact same number of residents died in 1980. This figure is the highest annual number of deaths since 1973. The crude death rate per 1,000 population rose to 10.4 from 10.2 in 1984. Only minor fluctuations have occurred in the death rate over the past 40 years. Historically, Pennsylvania's total crude death rates have consistently been higher than those for the United States.

It is projected that Pennsylvania will continue to experience little population growth through 1988 as out-migration consumes nearly all of the natural increase (births minus deaths) each year. Specifically, Commonwealth population will edge upward to 11,975,800 by 1988, a rise of 111,049 or 0.94 percent from 1980. Among the state's 15 major labor market areas depicted in Table 2, the Lancaster MSA is expected to lead all areas and gain over 38,000 residents (+9.57 percent of its population) between 1980 and 1988. Other areas projected to gain residents are the York MSA with a gain of 6.42 percent, Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA (+4.66 percent), Reading MSA (+3.96 percent), State College MSA (+3.71 percent), Allentown-Bethlehem MSA (+3.38 percent), Erie MSA (+1.80 percent), and Philadelphia PMSA (+0.90 percent). All other areas are expected to show modest population declines with the Beaver County PMSA leading the state in this category with a 4.68 percent loss between 1980 and 1988.

Pennsylvania's projected population by age group indicates the state is moving toward an older society. Population declines concentrated in the 5-to-24 and 45-to-59 age groups indicate that people most likely to leave the state are young people just out of school without families and in search of work, young adults with children, and middle-aged workers. However, population is increasing in the 0-to-4 and 25-to-44 age groups, indicating that the most productive workers (those still young but with some job experience and seniority) and their families are remaining in the state. The population of people age 60 and over is also increasing, an indication that large numbers of people view Pennsylvania's beauty and cultural offerings in conjunction with strong family heritage and, therefore, choose to remain after retirement. This gives the Keystone State an aging population with important implications for health care and geriatric services.

Population characteristics, depicted in Table 3, reveal that minorities account for 11.5 percent of Pennsylvania's population with Blacks the dominant minority, accounting for 76.7 percent of total. Hispanics, the next most predominant race in Pennsylvania, account for only 11.3 percent of total minorities. More than 22 percent of the state's population are under 16 years of age. Due to a longer lifespan, women outnumber men in Pennsylvania, accounting for 52.1 percent of total residents according to the 1980 census figures. In the under 16 age category, males comprise 51.2 percent of total while females make up 53.1 percent of all residents 16 years old and over.

TABLE 1

POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES
1986, 1980, AND 1970

County	1986 Estimated	1980 Census	1970 Census	Change 1980 to 1986		Change 1970 to 1980	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Pennsylvania	11,889,000	11,864,751	11,800,766	24249	0.2	63985	0.5
Adams	71,200	68,292	56,937	2908	4.3	11355	19.9
Allegheny	1,373,600	1,450,195	1,605,133	-76595	-5.3	-154938	-9.7
Armstrong	78,500	77,768	75,590	732	0.9	2178	2.9
Beaver	193,200	204,441	208,418	-11241	-5.5	-3977	-1.9
Bedford	47,700	46,784	42,353	916	2.0	4431	10.5
Berks	321,000	312,509	296,382	8491	2.7	16127	5.4
Blair	132,500	136,621	135,356	-4121	-3.0	1265	0.9
Bradford	64,300	62,919	57,962	1361	2.2	4957	8.6
Bucks	522,100	479,211	416,728	42889	8.9	62483	15.0
Butler	151,100	147,912	127,941	3188	2.2	19971	15.6
Cambria	173,200	183,263	186,785	-10063	-5.5	-3522	-1.9
Cameron	6,500	6,674	7,096	-174	-2.6	-422	-5.9
Carbon	54,400	53,285	50,573	1115	2.1	2712	5.4
Centre	114,600	112,760	99,267	1840	1.6	13493	13.6
Chester	339,100	316,660	277,746	22440	7.1	38914	14.0
Clarion	42,600	43,362	38,414	-762	-1.8	4948	12.9
Clearfield	82,100	83,578	74,619	-1478	-1.8	8959	12.0
Clinton	38,100	38,971	37,721	-871	-2.2	1250	3.3
Columbia	61,300	61,967	55,114	-667	-1.1	6853	12.4
Crawford	87,200	88,869	81,342	-1669	-1.9	7527	9.3
Cumberland	189,900	179,625	158,177	10275	5.7	21448	13.6
Dauphin	236,700	232,317	223,713	4383	1.9	8604	3.8
Delaware	560,600	555,029	603,456	5571	1.0	-48427	-8.0
Elk	37,500	38,338	37,770	-838	-2.2	568	1.5
Erie	279,200	279,780	263,654	-580	-0.2	16126	6.1
Fayette	155,800	159,417	154,667	-3617	-2.3	4750	3.1
Forest	4,800	5,072	4,926	-272	-5.4	146	3.0
Franklin	118,700	113,629	100,833	5071	4.5	12796	12.7
Fulton	14,000	12,842	10,776	1158	9.0	2066	19.2
Greene	40,800	40,476	36,090	324	0.8	4386	12.2
Huntingdon	42,900	42,253	39,108	647	1.5	3145	8.0
Indiana	92,400	92,281	79,451	119	0.1	12830	16.1
Jefferson	48,400	48,303	43,695	97	0.2	4608	10.5
Juniata	20,000	19,188	16,712	812	4.2	2476	14.8
Lackawanna	223,000	227,908	234,504	-4908	-2.2	-6596	-2.8
Lancaster	393,500	362,346	320,079	31154	8.6	42267	13.2
Lawrence	101,900	107,150	107,374	-5250	-4.9	-224	-0.2
Lebanon	111,900	108,582	99,665	3318	3.1	8917	8.9
Lehigh	281,500	272,349	255,304	9151	3.4	17045	6.7
Luzerne	331,100	343,079	341,956	-11979	-3.5	1123	0.3
Lycoming	116,300	118,416	113,296	-2116	-1.8	5120	4.5
McKean	47,300	50,635	51,915	-3335	-6.6	-1280	-2.5
Mercer	123,600	128,299	127,225	-4699	-3.7	1074	0.8
Mifflin	46,400	46,908	45,268	-508	-1.1	1640	3.6
Monroe	82,700	69,409	45,422	13291	19.1	23987	52.8
Montgomery	672,100	643,371	624,080	28729	4.5	19291	3.1
Montour	16,700	16,675	16,508	25	0.1	167	1.0
Northampton	234,100	225,418	214,545	8682	3.9	10873	5.1
Northumberland	99,400	100,381	99,190	-981	-1.0	1191	1.2
Perry	38,800	35,718	28,615	3082	8.6	7103	24.8
Philadelphia	1,642,900	1,688,210	1,949,996	-45310	-2.7	-261786	-13.4
Pike	22,300	18,271	11,818	4029	22.1	6453	54.6
Potter	18,300	17,726	16,395	574	3.2	1331	8.1
Schuylkill	156,400	160,630	160,089	-4230	-2.6	541	0.3
Snyder	35,600	33,584	29,269	2016	6.0	4315	14.7
Somerset	80,900	81,243	76,037	-343	-0.4	5206	6.8
Sullivan	6,300	6,349	5,961	-49	-0.8	388	6.5
Susquehanna	39,900	37,876	34,344	2024	5.3	3532	10.3
Tioga	40,500	40,973	39,691	-473	-1.2	1282	3.2
Union	34,600	32,870	28,603	1730	5.3	4267	14.9
Venango	62,100	64,444	62,353	-2344	-3.6	2091	3.4
Warren	46,400	47,449	47,682	-1049	-2.2	-233	-0.5
Washington	212,500	217,074	210,876	-4574	-2.1	6198	2.9
Wayne	38,700	35,237	29,581	3463	9.8	5656	19.1
Westmoreland	381,100	392,184	376,935	-11084	-2.8	15249	4.0
Wyoming	27,800	26,433	19,082	1367	5.2	7351	38.5
York	326,600	312,963	272,603	13637	4.4	40360	14.8

SOURCE: 1986 data are from the U.S. Department of Commerce, 1980 and 1970 are Census data.

TABLE 2

COMPARISON OF POPULATION TOTALS

1980 and 1988

PENNSYLVANIA/MSAs

	Population 1988	Percent of State Total	Change from 1980	
			Net	Percent
PENNSYLVANIA	11,975,800	100.00	+111,049	+ 0.93
Allentown—Bethlehem MSA (Pa. Part)	571,600	4.77	+ 19,315	+ 3.38
Altoona MSA	133,100	1.11	- 3,521	- 2.65
Beaver County PMSA	195,300	1.63	- 9,141	- 4.68
Erie MSA	284,900	2.38	+ 5,120	+ 1.80
Harrisburg-Lebanon—Carlisle MSA	583,400	4.87	+ 27,158	+ 4.66
Johnstown MSA	255,400	2.13	- 9,106	- 3.57
Lancaster MSA	400,700	3.35	+ 38,354	+ 9.57
Philadelphia PMSA (Pa. Part)	3,716,300	31.03	+ 33,591	+ 0.90
Pittsburgh PMSA	2,145,200	17.91	- 73,670	- 3.43
Reading MSA	325,400	2.72	+ 12,891	+ 3.96
Scranton—Wilkes-Barre MSA	728,200	6.08	- 596	- 0.08
Sharon MSA	125,700	1.05	- 2,599	- 2.07
State College MSA	117,100	0.98	+ 4,340	+ 3.71
Williamsport MSA	114,000	0.95	- 4,416	- 3.87
York MSA	407,400	3.40	+ 26,145	+ 6.42

PENNSYLVANIA

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

1980 and 1988

Age Group	Population		Change from 1980	
	1980	1988	Net	Percent
0 - 4	747,512	776,407	28,895	3.87
5 - 9	805,209	747,624	(57,585)	-7.15
10 - 14	931,958	755,971	(175,987)	-18.88
15 - 19	1,080,688	833,970	(246,718)	-22.83
20 - 24	1,059,891	892,829	(167,062)	-15.76
25 - 29	945,119	956,914	11,795	1.25
30 - 34	847,908	987,499	139,591	16.46
35 - 44	1,274,164	1,673,726	399,562	31.36
45 - 54	1,296,106	1,210,368	(85,738)	-6.62
55 - 59	712,125	600,400	(111,725)	-15.69
60 - 64	633,027	638,531	5,504	0.87
65 - 74	944,133	1,165,356	221,223	23.43
75 and over	586,911	736,196	149,285	25.44
TOTAL	11,864,751	11,975,800	111,049	0.94

SOURCE: 1988 data are projected by Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories, 1980 data are Census data.

TABLE 3

PENNSYLVANIA

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

1980 Census

SEX/ETHNIC CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER			VERTICAL PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			HORIZONTAL PERCENT DISTRIBUT!ON		
	Total	Under 16 Years	16 Years and Over	Total	Under 16 Years	16 Years and Over	Total	Under 16 Years	16 Years and Over
Total	11,864,751	2,694,689	9,170,062	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	22.71%	77.29%
Male	5,683,003	1,378,467	4,304,536	47.90	51.15	46.94	100.00	24.26	75.74
Female	6,181,748	1,316,222	4,865,526	52.10	48.85	53.06	100.00	21.29	78.71
White	10,653,153	2,341,578	8,311,575	89.79	86.90	90.64	100.00	21.98	78.02
Male	5,117,282	1,200,192	3,917,090	43.13	44.54	42.72	100.00	23.45	76.55
Female	5,535,871	1,141,386	4,394,485	46.66	42.36	47.92	100.00	20.62	79.38
Black	1,046,824	294,191	752,633	8.82	10.92	8.21	100.00	28.10	71.90
Male	483,866	148,259	335,607	4.08	5.50	3.66	100.00	30.64	69.36
Female	562,958	145,932	417,026	4.74	5.42	4.55	100.00	25.92	74.08
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleutian	9,466	2,560	6,906	0.08	0.10	0.08	100.00	27.04	72.96
Male	4,686	1,326	3,360	0.04	0.05	0.04	100.00	28.30	71.70
Female	4,780	1,234	3,546	0.04	0.05	0.04	100.00	25.82	74.20
Asian and Pacific Islander	64,385	19,579	44,806	0.54	0.73	0.49	100.00	30.41	69.59
Male	31,184	9,977	21,207	0.26	0.37	0.23	100.00	31.99	68.01
Female	33,201	9,602	23,599	0.28	0.36	0.26	100.00	28.92	71.08
Other Races	90,923	36,781	54,142	0.77	1.36	0.59	100.00	40.45	59.55
Male	45,985	18,713	27,272	0.39	0.69	0.30	100.00	40.69	59.31
Female	44,938	18,068	26,870	0.38	0.67	0.29	100.00	40.21	59.79
Hispanic	153,965	56,288	97,677	1.30	2.09	1.06	100.00	36.56	63.44
Male	76,532	28,623	47,909	0.65	1.06	0.52	100.00	37.40	62.60
Female	77,433	27,665	49,768	0.65	1.03	0.54	100.00	35.73	64.27
Minority 1/	1,365,563	409,399	956,164	11.51	15.19	10.43	100.00	29.98	70.02
Male	642,253	206,898	435,355	5.41	7.68	4.75	100.00	32.21	67.79
Female	723,310	202,501	520,809	6.10	7.51	5.68	100.00	28.00	72.00

1/ Sum of Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleutian; Asian and Pacific Islander; Other Races; and Hispanic. Some duplication is possible since Hispanic may include nonwhite races.

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population and Housing, PHC 80-V-40, Pennsylvania.

C. Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

The civilian labor force is the sum of the employed and the unemployed, i.e., those people who are working or who are able and available for work and are actively seeking jobs. The interrelations of the various groups in and out of the labor force are shown in Chart 1. This chart will answer many of the questions commonly asked about the labor force status of individuals and about the definitions of terms used by the U.S. Department of Labor and all of the state offices of employment security. The chart is a schematic diagram of the questions asked of respondents to the Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Department of Labor and which is used to determine the unemployment statistics for the United States and the eleven largest industrial states, including Pennsylvania. Among the important points to note are these: (1) that all persons who work are considered to be employed, even if they work only a few hours a week; (2) that persons on vacation, absent from work due to illness, or on strike are considered to be employed; (3) that persons who are not actively seeking work are not in the labor force and therefore are neither employed nor unemployed; and (4) that retirees, homemakers, full-time students, and the disabled are not part of the labor force. It is also important to note that receiving unemployment compensation benefits does not have a bearing on labor force status. A person who exhausts his unemployment benefits or who did not qualify for them and who is actively seeking a job is still considered to be unemployed and is included in the monthly unemployment estimates.

Table 4 gives a civilian labor force profile of Pennsylvania's Metropolitan Statistical Area (the sum of all counties located in MSAs) in comparison with data for the State and Nation. Both Metropolitan Area and the State as a whole show greater concentrations of males in the labor force than the national average, this due largely to the state's relative concentration of jobs in the durable goods industries where comparatively few women are employed. Pennsylvania also has a lower proportion of nonwhites and a very small proportion of Hispanics in the labor force, an outcome directly related to the population characteristics discussed in the previous section. The proportion of Pennsylvania's labor force unemployed during 1986 was slightly below the national average.

Employment in Pennsylvania's manufacturing sector amounted to 21.9 percent of total nonagricultural employment during 1986 compared with 19.2 percent for the nation. As job volumes in the manufacturing sector have eroded during recent years, nonmanufacturing employment has shown a significant upturn to a point where, during 1986, 78.1 percent of all jobs in Pennsylvania were in nonmanufacturing. Across the nation this figure amounts to 80.8 percent.

Labor force characteristics by sex, age, race, and veteran status are given in Table 5. The Commonwealth's 1986 annual average labor force was 5,634,000. Of this total 5,248,000 were employed while 386,000 were unemployed yielding a 1986 average unemployment rate of 6.8 percent. Whites represented 92.6 percent of the labor force and possessed a 6.4 percent unemployment rate. Blacks, although representing just 6.7 percent of the total labor force, had an unemployment rate of 13.2 percent. Similarly, youths 16 to 19 years of age represented only 6.6 percent of the labor force but displayed an unemployment rate of 17.2 percent. Youths 20 to 21 years old represented a smaller share of the labor force, 4.9 percent, with an unemployment rate of 11.6 percent. Varying unemployment rates between youth groups can be partially explained by the younger group having less skill and training and much less commitment to the job market. The state rate of unemployment for all females was 6.3 percent in 1986, five-tenths of a percentage point below the rate for all persons. For black women the rate was 10.6 percent while white women showed 5.9 percent. The Vietnam-Era veterans' unemployment rate in 1986 was 5.1 percent. They represented 6.3 percent of the labor force and 4.7 percent of the total unemployed.

Tables 6 through 10 contain resident data for 1986 by county for a number of selected constituent groups: whites, nonwhites, males, females, youth, Vietnam-Era veterans, and total veterans. Statewide, the nonwhite unemployment rate in 1986 was nearly twice the white rate. In 50 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties women had lower unemployment rates than men in 1986. In general, in all counties young people suffered higher unemployment rates than the overall labor force, while veterans had below average jobless rates. Further county specific statistics can be found in the tables that follow this narrative.

Reflecting upon the various charts and tables contained in this section, a few paragraphs of summation...where we've been and were we're going...appear to be in order.

Obviously, Pennsylvania's blue-collar worker and the industries he serves continue to face problems. Old-line manufacturing industries such as steel, textiles, fabricated metal products and nonelectrical machinery - once the state economy's backbone - are providing a smaller share of the state's employment. The old industrial base is eroding. Routine procedures of production are now implemented more cheaply in the third world counties. To survive, the blue-collar worker often must change shirts and learn the skills of the service economy. This is no easy task, at least for people who have spent their lives making things. Affected are not only the workers, but also their unions and the companies they serve. Involved, too, are investors, concerned about monetary decisions as they relate to industry, and the schools and their students who have to choose future vocations.

As previously mentioned, Pennsylvania has been weathering the same restructuring of the labor force as the nation, but in even greater dimensions. In the early 1950s when 5 of every 10 jobs were in the goods-producing industries, Pennsylvania's economy was based primarily on manufacturing and mining. Today, the goods-producing sector represents less than 3 out of every 10 jobs while the service-producing sector has continued to grow, becoming the major source of jobs in the State.

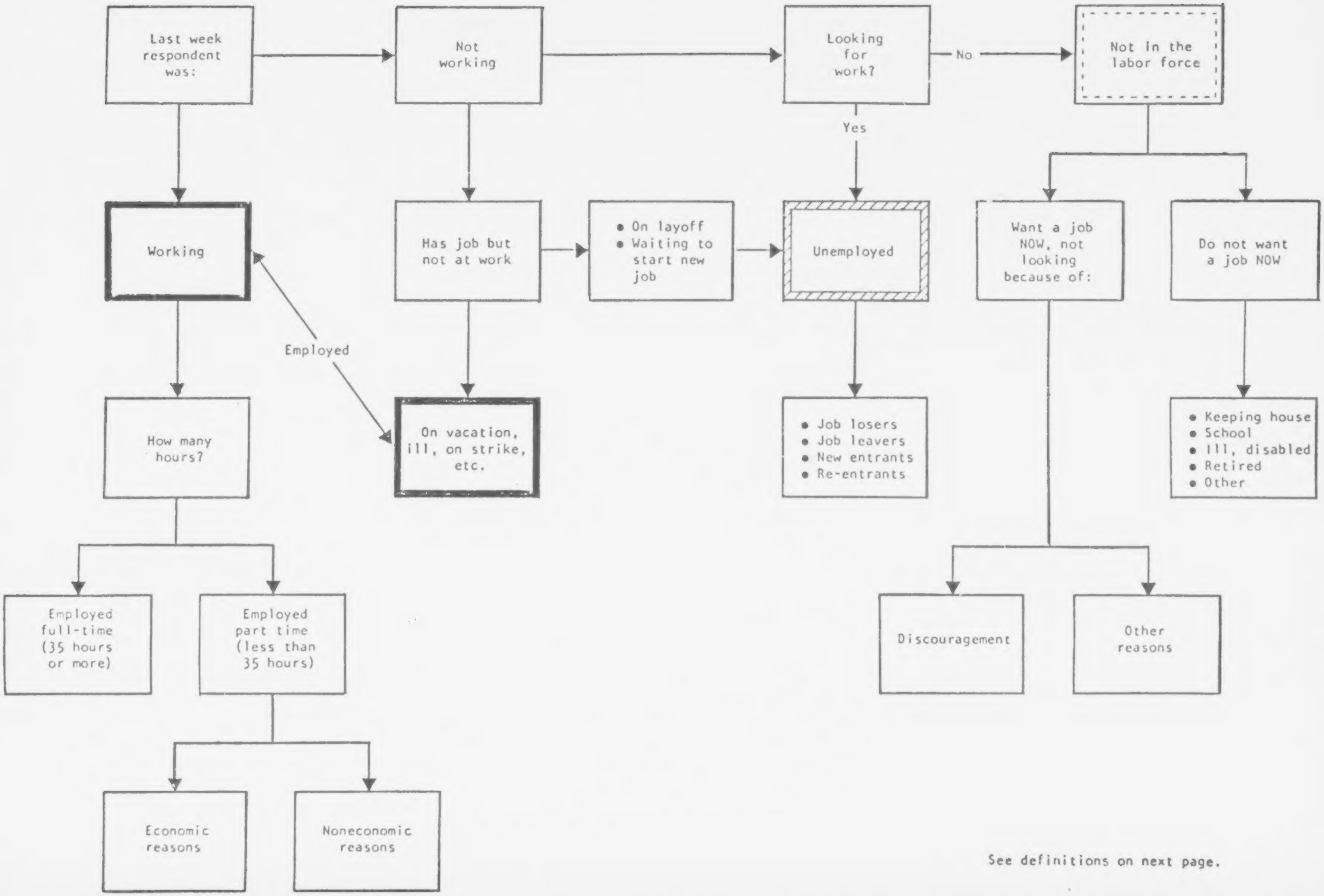
Among the factors that have contributed to employment gains in service-producing industries are rising incomes and living standards; an aging population with a greater demand for health care; increased entertainment and leisure activities; and business and financial services. Additionally, many services involve personal contact, thus, fewer jobs are being replaced by machines, in contrast to the goods-producing industries where automation continues to take its toll on jobs. The increase in the participation of women in the labor force has also contributed to the increase of jobs in the service-producing sector where the percentage of women working is high. Traditional service occupations with below-average pay will experience declining demand in the future, in particular, clerical workers, hand bookkeepers, stenographers, and telephone operators. A study by Carnegie-Mellon University predicts by the year 2000 robots will replace three million factory workers nationwide, and they will be handling nearly all manufacturing chores by the year 2025. Forecasting International projects manufacturing jobs will fall more than 50 percent, so that by the year 2000 only 11 percent of the work force will be employed in smokestack industries.

Where are these jobs of tomorrow? Occupations that are projected to grow fastest in this decade and have the greatest number of openings are not necessarily concentrated in advanced technology industries. To the contrary, the expansion of the lowest skill jobs in the American economy will vastly outstrip the growth of advanced technology jobs. For Pennsylvania, projected annual average openings through mid '90s for computer systems analysts, computer operators and computer programmers is 2,500. However, over 13,100 annual openings are projected for janitors, porters and cleaners. During the same time frame over 6,800 annual openings are projected for secretaries, 11,700 for sales clerks, 3,000 for food preparation workers, and 8,800 for mechanics, repairers and machinists. More extensive information is available in Pennsylvania Occupational Trends and Outlook, published by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.

According to the American Society for Training and Development it was the aging of the post-World War II "baby boom" generation, in combination with dramatic increases in the number of women who entered the paid labor force, that laid much of the groundwork for the persistence of this decade's joblessness. Although the economy churned out 20 million additional jobs in the 1970s, it was overrun by 24 million new job applicants. Through the mid-1990s the chief cause of labor force growth will be the continued rise in the number of women who seek jobs. Women will account for nearly two thirds of the labor force growth during the next ten years. The percentage of Pennsylvania's women 16 years and over in the labor force during 1986 was 50.6 percent, inching upward from the 1985 average of 49.0 percent. During 1974 women comprised 44.2 percent of the civilian labor force.

CHART 1

STATUS OF THE LABOR FORCE


Last week respondent was:
Not working
Looking for work?
No
Not in the labor force
Yes
Working
Has job but not at work
• On layoff
• Waiting to start new job
Unemployed
Want a job NOW, not looking because of:
Do not want a job NOW
Employed
How many hours?
On vacation, ill, on strike, etc.
• Job losers
• Job leavers
• New entrants
• Re-entrants
• Keeping house
• School
• Ill, disabled
• Retired
• Other
Employed full-time (35 hours or more)
Employed part time (less than 35 hours)
Discouragement
Other reasons
Economic reasons
Noneconomic reasons

See definitions on next page.

CHART 1

STATUS OF THE LABOR FORCE

DEFINITIONS

Employed ▣	-	Employed persons comprise (a) all of those who during the survey week (the week including the 12th of the month) did any work at all as paid employees or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family-operated enterprise: (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent for personal or noneconomic reasons.
Unemployed ▨	-	Unemployed persons comprise all those who did not work during the survey, who made specific efforts to find a job within the past four weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who were available for work, and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.
Not in the Labor Force ⬚	-	Not in the labor force includes all civilians 16 years and over who are neither employed nor unemployed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

TABLE 4

METROPOLITAN AREA / PENNSYLVANIA / UNITED STATES

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PROFILE

(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF 1986 ANNUAL AVERAGES)

WHO THEY ARE: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

	Metropolitan Area *	Pennsylvania	United States
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Male	55.9	56.0	55.5
Female	44.1	44.0	44.5
16-19 yrs., both sexes	6.5	6.5	6.7
20-21 yrs., both sexes	4.8	4.9	NA
20-24 yrs., both sexes	NA	12.9	13.1
25-44 yrs., both sexes	NA	50.4	52.5
45 yrs. & over, both sexes	NA	30.2	27.7
White	90.6	92.6	86.4
Male	50.9	52.1	48.6
Female	39.7	40.5	37.8
Nonwhite	9.4	7.4	13.6
Male	5.3	3.9	7.0
Female	4.1	3.5	6.6
Hispanic	1.2	1.1	6.9
Male	0.8	0.7	4.2
Female	0.5	0.4	2.7
Vietnam-Era Veterans	6.2	6.3	6.1
At Work	93.5	93.2	93.0
Unemployed	6.5	6.8	7.0

WHERE THEY WORK: INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

	Metropolitan Area *	Pennsylvania	United States
Total Nonagr. Wage & Salary	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Manufacturing	21.2	21.9	19.2
Durable goods	11.9	12.4	11.3
Primary metal industries	1.8	1.9	0.8
Machinery, excl. electrical	2.1	2.2	2.1
Other durable goods	8.0	8.3	8.4
Nondurable goods	9.3	9.4	7.8
Apparel & other textile prods.	1.7	1.9	1.1
Food & kindred products	2.0	1.9	1.6
Other nondurable goods	5.7	5.6	5.1
Nonmanufacturing	78.8	78.1	80.8
Mining	0.4	0.7	0.8
Contract construction	4.4	4.2	5.0
Transportation & public utilities	5.0	5.0	5.3
Wholesale trade	5.7	5.4	5.8
Retail trade	17.4	17.4	17.9
Finance, insurance, & real estate	6.0	5.8	6.3
Services & miscellaneous	26.2	25.4	23.0
Government	13.7	14.2	16.7
Federal government	2.9	2.9	2.9
State & local government	10.8	11.3	13.8

* METROPOLITAN AREA is the sum of all Pennsylvania Counties located in Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs).

NA - Not Available

SOURCES: Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division.
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 5

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AGE, MINORITY, AND VETERAN STATUS

Annual Average 1986

Sex, Age, Minority and Veteran Status	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Percent Distribution			Unemployment Rate
				Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	
Both Sexes							
Total	5,634,000	5,248,000	386,000	100.00	100.00	100.00	6.8%
White	5,217,000	4,884,000	333,000	92.60	93.06	86.27	6.4
Black	377,000	328,000	50,000	6.69	6.25	12.95	13.2
Other Races	40,000	36,000	3,000	0.71	0.69	0.78	7.5
Hispanic 1/	61,000	56,000	5,000	1.08	1.07	1.30	8.0
Minority Group 2/	478,000	420,000	58,000	8.48	8.00	15.03	12.1
Total Veteran	989,000	935,000	54,000	17.55	17.82	13.99	5.5
Vietnam-Era Veteran 3/	353,000	335,000	18,000	6.27	6.38	4.66	5.1
Age							
16 to 19 years	369,000	305,000	63,000	6.55	5.81	16.32	17.2
20 to 21 years	275,000	242,000	32,000	4.88	4.61	8.29	11.6
Female							
Total	2,479,000	2,324,000	156,000	100.00	100.00	100.00	6.3
Percent of both sexes	44.00	44.28	40.41	—	—	—	—
White	2,280,000	2,145,000	136,000	91.97	92.30	87.18	5.9
Black	180,000	161,000	19,000	7.26	6.93	12.18	10.6
Other Races	19,000	18,000	2,000	0.77	0.77	1.28	10.5
Hispanic 1/	23,000	21,000	3,000	0.93	0.90	1.92	10.8
Minority Group 2/	222,000	200,000	24,000	8.96	8.61	15.38	10.8

1/ Hispanic persons are of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Spanish origin.

2/ Sum of black, other races, and Hispanic. Some duplication is possible since Hispanics may include nonwhite races.

3/ Vietnam-Era veterans are those who served between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975.

All data are on 1986 benchmarks.
Items may not add to totals due to rounding.
SOURCE: Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6

PENNSYLVANIA

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA FOR WHITE AND NONWHITE PERSONS BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE: ANNUAL AVERAGE 1986

COUNTY	WHITE				NONWHITE			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Adams	35,800	34,000	1,800	5.0	350	250	100	25.1
Allegheny	574,050	540,300	33,750	5.9	61,550	50,100	11,450	18.6
Armstrong	29,550	26,550	3,050	10.3	300	250	50	15.7
Beaver	60,450	53,150	7,250	12.0	4,600	3,750	900	19.1
Bedford	20,050	17,800	2,250	11.1	50	50	1/	23.3
Berks	164,700	155,150	9,550	5.8	4,400	3,200	1,200	27.7
Blair	58,250	53,000	5,300	9.1	350	300	100	22.3
Bradford	28,550	26,650	1,900	6.7	100	100	1/	14.0
Bucks	276,150	262,800	13,300	4.8	6,200	5,550	700	10.9
Butler	66,850	61,600	5,250	7.9	450	350	50	14.8
Cambria	61,850	55,550	6,300	10.2	1,100	850	250	21.1
Cameron	2,650	2,400	200	8.0	1/	1/	1/	2/
Carbon	24,650	22,100	2,550	10.4	50	50	1/	20.0
Centre	56,600	53,250	3,350	5.9	750	650	100	12.4
Chester	172,300	165,950	6,350	3.7	10,350	9,300	1,050	10.0
Clarion	17,350	15,600	1,750	10.0	100	100	1/	16.2
Clearfield	35,750	31,700	4,050	11.3	150	150	1/	10.1
Clinton	15,350	14,100	1,250	8.0	100	100	1/	8.1
Columbia	30,550	28,100	2,500	8.1	100	100	1/	18.5
Crawford	38,250	34,400	3,850	10.1	450	350	100	21.5
Cumberland	98,300	94,950	3,400	3.4	1,250	1,050	200	17.8
Dauphin	113,200	109,400	3,800	3.4	11,900	9,500	2,400	20.2
Delaware	271,200	260,700	10,500	3.9	19,400	17,000	2,400	12.4
Elk	16,700	15,100	1,600	9.5	1/	1/	1/	2/
Erie	124,550	114,550	10,000	8.0	4,150	3,200	950	22.6
Fayette	56,200	49,850	6,350	11.3	1,900	1,500	400	21.8
Forest	1,950	1,750	200	10.9	1/	1/	1/	2/
Franklin	54,450	51,300	3,150	5.8	1,000	800	200	18.3
Fulton	5,850	5,250	600	9.9	50	1/	1/	2/
Greene	13,700	12,000	1,700	12.4	150	100	50	23.6
Huntingdon	17,650	15,750	1,900	10.8	200	150	100	37.3
Indiana	35,550	31,500	4,050	11.3	350	300	50	16.8
Jefferson	20,700	18,600	2,100	10.1	50	50	1/	2/
Juniata	9,150	8,350	800	8.7	1/	1/	1/	2/
Lackawanna	105,100	97,200	7,900	7.5	600	500	100	18.1
Lancaster	203,050	196,700	6,350	3.1	4,600	3,800	800	17.5
Lawrence	45,050	41,600	3,450	7.7	950	800	200	19.5
Lebanon	58,950	55,750	3,200	5.4	450	350	150	27.6
Lehigh	141,700	131,800	9,900	7.0	2,650	1,850	750	29.1
Luzerne	156,100	141,550	14,550	9.3	800	550	200	27.6
Lycoming	55,250	51,450	3,800	6.9	700	550	150	20.1
McKean	20,900	18,950	1,950	9.3	100	100	1/	13.0
Mercer	47,550	43,700	3,800	8.0	1,750	1,450	300	17.7
Mifflin	20,300	18,300	2,000	9.8	50	50	1/	2/
Monroe	39,050	36,800	2,250	5.8	450	400	100	18.9
Montgomery	359,350	345,150	14,200	4.0	14,900	13,200	1,750	11.6
Montour	7,600	7,200	400	5.2	50	1/	1/	2/
Northampton	109,750	101,750	8,000	7.3	2,150	1,600	600	26.8
Northumberland	45,500	41,550	3,950	8.7	100	100	1/	22.0
Perry	18,350	17,250	1,100	6.1	1/	1/	1/	2/
Philadelphia	417,000	391,500	25,500	6.1	244,000	221,500	22,500	9.2 3/
Pike	9,750	9,250	500	5.3	50	50	1/	2/
Potter	7,700	7,000	700	9.1	50	50	1/	2/
Schuylkill	70,650	64,500	6,150	8.7	250	200	50	13.8
Snyder	16,800	15,950	850	5.1	50	50	1/	2/
Somerset	31,650	28,050	3,600	11.3	100	50	1/	14.3
Sullivan	2,800	2,600	200	6.8	1/	1/	1/	2/
Susquehanna	17,900	16,450	1,500	8.3	50	50	1/	2/
Tioga	17,350	15,950	1,400	8.1	50	50	1/	15.1
Union	15,250	14,550	750	4.8	100	100	1/	20.4
Venango	26,700	24,150	2,500	9.4	150	100	50	21.1
Warren	21,800	20,050	1,750	8.1	50	50	1/	2/
Washington	87,400	80,250	7,150	8.2	2,850	2,250	600	21.5
Wayne	18,200	16,950	1,200	6.7	50	1/	1/	2/
Westmoreland	166,450	150,600	15,800	9.5	3,100	2,450	650	20.8
Wyoming	12,500	11,550	950	7.7	50	50	1/	2/
York	166,700	158,500	8,200	4.9	3,750	3,000	750	20.2
PENNSYLVANIA	5,217,000	4,884,000	333,000	6.4	417,000	365,000	53,000	12.6

See footnotes on next page.

PENNSYLVANIA

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA FOR WHITE AND NONWHITE PERSONS BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE: ANNUAL AVERAGE 1986

FOOTNOTES

1/ Less than 25.

2/ Accurate unemployment rate is not available.

3/ Philadelphia County data are obtained directly from the Current Population Survey. The use of this data means that the sum of all the counties may not add to the state totals for White and Nonwhite.

Data are rounded to the nearest 50.

Data are based on the 1986 benchmark.

The rate of unemployment is computed using unrounded data.

SOURCE: Labor Market Analysis Section, Office of Employment Security, Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.

TABLE 7

PENNSYLVANIA

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA BY SEX
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE: ANNUAL AVERAGE 1986

COUNTY	MALE				FEMALE			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Adams	19,850	18,950	900	4.6	16,300	15,300	950	6.0
Allegheny	355,950	327,800	28,150	7.9	279,650	262,650	17,050	6.1
Armstrong	18,500	16,400	2,100	11.2	11,350	10,350	1,000	8.9
Beaver	39,300	33,650	5,700	14.4	25,750	23,250	2,450	9.6
Bedford	12,250	10,850	1,400	11.4	7,900	7,050	850	10.7
Berks	93,200	87,200	6,000	6.4	75,900	71,150	4,800	6.3
Blair	33,200	30,150	3,000	9.1	25,450	23,100	2,350	9.2
Bradford	16,600	15,500	1,150	6.8	12,000	11,200	800	6.7
Bucks	161,400	153,350	8,000	5.0	121,000	115,000	6,000	5.0
Butler	39,950	36,500	3,500	8.7	27,300	25,450	1,850	6.7
Cambria	37,700	33,550	4,200	11.1	25,250	22,900	2,350	9.3
Cameron	1,450	1,350	150	8.8	1,200	1,100	100	7.0
Carbon	14,050	12,550	1,550	10.9	10,700	9,650	1,050	9.8
Centre	31,350	29,450	1,900	6.1	26,000	24,450	1,550	5.9
Chester	103,000	98,950	4,050	3.9	79,650	76,300	3,350	4.2
Clarion	10,700	9,500	1,150	10.9	6,800	6,200	600	8.7
Clearfield	21,300	18,500	2,800	13.1	14,650	13,350	1,250	8.7
Clinton	8,750	8,000	800	9.1	6,700	6,250	450	6.6
Columbia	16,800	15,450	1,350	8.0	13,850	12,700	1,150	8.3
Crawford	22,400	19,700	2,650	11.9	16,300	15,000	1,300	8.0
Cumberland	54,050	52,100	1,950	3.6	45,550	43,900	1,650	3.6
Dauphin	66,150	62,400	3,750	5.7	58,950	56,500	2,450	4.2
Delaware	160,300	153,050	7,250	4.5	130,350	124,700	5,650	4.3
Elk	9,700	8,700	1,000	10.2	7,000	6,400	600	8.6
Erie	72,350	65,350	7,000	9.7	56,350	52,400	3,950	7.0
Fayette	36,550	31,850	4,700	12.8	21,550	19,450	2,100	9.6
Forest	1,150	1,000	150	12.6	800	750	50	8.6
Franklin	31,000	29,200	1,800	5.8	24,400	22,850	1,550	6.3
Fulton	3,500	3,100	350	10.6	2,350	2,150	200	8.9
Greene	8,750	7,500	1,200	13.9	5,050	4,550	500	10.1
Huntingdon	10,250	8,950	1,250	12.4	7,650	6,900	750	9.5
Indiana	21,600	19,000	2,550	11.9	14,300	12,800	1,500	10.6
Jefferson	12,450	11,050	1,400	11.2	8,350	7,600	700	8.6
Juniata	5,450	4,850	600	10.8	3,700	3,500	200	5.7
Lackawanna	58,050	53,600	4,450	7.7	47,600	44,050	3,550	7.5
Lancaster	115,950	112,250	3,700	3.2	91,650	88,200	3,450	3.8
Lawrence	27,650	25,250	2,400	8.7	18,350	17,100	1,250	6.7
Lebanon	32,600	30,600	2,050	6.2	26,800	25,500	1,300	4.8
Lehigh	79,550	73,300	6,250	7.9	64,750	60,350	4,400	6.8
Luzerne	86,050	77,700	8,350	9.7	70,850	64,450	6,400	9.1
Lycoming	31,050	28,650	2,400	7.8	24,900	23,350	1,550	6.2
McKean	11,900	10,700	1,250	10.5	9,050	8,350	700	7.7
Mercer	29,300	26,550	2,750	9.4	19,950	18,600	1,350	6.8
Mifflin	11,750	10,550	1,150	10.0	8,650	7,850	850	9.6
Monroe	21,950	20,750	1,200	5.5	17,550	16,450	1,100	6.4
Montgomery	205,200	196,550	8,650	4.2	169,050	161,800	7,300	4.3
Montour	4,200	3,950	250	5.5	3,400	3,250	150	4.9
Northampton	63,250	58,550	4,750	7.5	48,650	44,800	3,850	7.9
Northumberland	25,800	23,550	2,250	8.7	19,800	18,100	1,750	8.8
Perry	10,750	10,100	700	6.4	7,600	7,200	450	5.7
Philadelphia	357,000	329,000	28,000	7.8	304,000	284,000	20,000	6.6 1/
Pike	5,650	5,350	300	5.0	4,150	3,950	250	5.9
Potter	4,600	4,150	450	9.6	3,150	2,850	250	8.4
Schuylkill	39,600	35,850	3,700	9.4	31,300	28,850	2,450	7.8
Snyder	9,600	9,050	500	5.4	7,250	6,900	350	4.8
Somerset	19,150	16,750	2,400	12.5	12,600	11,350	1,200	9.6
Sullivan	1,650	1,550	100	6.9	1,150	1,100	100	6.7
Susquehanna	10,550	9,750	800	7.5	7,400	6,700	700	9.6
Tioga	9,950	9,200	800	7.9	7,450	6,800	600	8.3
Union	8,500	8,100	400	5.0	6,850	6,500	350	4.8
Venango	15,800	14,000	1,800	11.4	11,050	10,300	750	6.7
Warren	12,450	11,250	1,150	9.4	9,400	8,800	600	6.4
Washington	54,600	49,450	5,150	9.5	35,600	33,000	2,600	7.3
Wayne	10,550	9,850	700	6.7	7,700	7,150	500	6.7
Westmoreland	101,950	90,950	11,000	10.8	67,600	62,100	5,450	8.1
Wyoming	7,500	6,900	600	7.9	5,100	4,700	400	7.4
York	95,550	90,650	4,900	5.1	74,900	70,850	4,050	5.4
PENNSYLVANIA	3,155,000	2,925,000	230,000	7.3	2,479,000	2,324,000	156,000	6.3

1/ Philadelphia County data are obtained directly from the Curent Population Survey. The use of this data means that the sum of all the counties may not add to the state totals.

Data are rounded to the nearest 50. Rate computed using unrounded data.

TABLE 8

PENNSYLVANIA

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA FOR 16-19 AND 20-21 YEAR OLDS
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE: ANNUAL AVERAGE 1986

COUNTY	16-19 YEAR OLDS				20-21 YEAR OLDS			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Adams	2,250	1,725	525	23.7	1,675	1,475	175	11.0
Allegheny	40,725	35,425	5,300	13.0	31,525	28,175	3,350	10.6
Armstrong	2,375	2,000	375	16.0	1,750	1,500	250	14.4
Beaver	6,200	5,575	625	9.9	4,750	4,250	500	10.5
Bedford	1,600	1,300	300	18.5	1,150	950	200	17.0
Berks	9,175	7,275	1,875	20.5	6,850	5,900	975	14.1
Blair	4,250	3,500	750	17.8	3,125	2,600	525	16.6
Bradford	2,250	1,800	450	19.8	1,725	1,525	200	11.5
Bucks	16,950	14,300	2,650	15.6	12,400	11,350	1,050	8.5
Butler	4,950	4,100	875	17.5	3,575	3,050	525	14.6
Cambria	5,625	4,825	800	14.2	4,100	3,575	525	12.6
Cameron	200	175	50	19.6	175	150	25	14.3
Carbon	1,575	1,225	350	21.9	1,200	975	225	18.4
Centre	6,075	4,725	1,350	22.2	4,875	4,475	400	8.4
Chester	10,875	9,250	1,625	14.9	7,875	7,275	600	7.5
Clarion	2,025	1,675	350	17.6	1,575	1,375	200	12.9
Clearfield	2,825	2,175	675	23.5	2,050	1,650	400	19.7
Clinton	1,150	975	175	15.4	850	750	125	13.5
Columbia	1,825	1,425	400	22.3	1,325	1,100	250	18.0
Crawford	2,975	2,375	600	20.3	2,175	1,825	325	15.4
Cumberland	5,400	4,450	950	17.5	4,025	3,700	350	8.4
Dauphin	6,950	5,825	1,125	16.3	5,100	4,575	525	10.2
Delaware	16,500	13,650	2,850	17.3	12,900	11,800	1,100	8.4
Elk	1,400	1,075	325	23.6	1,050	875	175	15.8
Erie	9,100	7,400	1,675	18.5	6,600	5,550	1,050	16.0
Fayette	5,225	4,450	750	14.5	3,800	3,325	475	12.2
Forest	150	125	25	12.4	125	100	25	14.3
Franklin	3,725	2,950	775	20.9	2,650	2,300	350	13.1
Fulton	450	350	100	21.6	325	275	50	14.8
Greene	1,325	1,150	175	13.2	975	850	125	12.5
Huntingdon	1,375	1,100	275	20.3	975	800	175	18.8
Indiana	4,400	3,625	775	17.8	3,125	2,675	450	14.2
Jefferson	1,500	1,175	325	21.4	1,125	900	225	19.7
Juniata	625	425	200	31.1	450	375	75	17.7
Lackawanna	6,550	5,225	1,325	20.4	4,725	3,975	750	15.9
Lancaster	11,300	9,175	2,150	18.9	8,175	7,600	575	7.1
Lawrence	3,150	2,725	450	14.1	2,300	2,025	275	12.0
Lebanon	3,300	2,625	675	20.3	2,525	2,250	300	11.4
Lehigh	7,800	6,475	1,325	17.0	5,825	5,050	750	13.1
Luzerne	9,950	7,975	1,975	19.8	7,325	6,025	1,300	17.8
Lycoming	3,700	3,025	675	18.2	2,725	2,300	425	15.5
McKean	1,725	1,350	375	21.6	1,225	1,000	200	17.0
Mercer	3,925	3,425	500	13.0	3,050	2,725	325	10.7
Mifflin	1,625	1,225	425	25.5	1,175	975	200	17.5
Monroe	2,075	1,700	350	17.4	1,575	1,375	200	13.3
Montgomery	19,650	16,275	3,375	17.1	15,050	13,725	1,325	8.8
Montour	500	400	75	17.2	375	325	50	11.8
Northampton	6,725	5,550	1,175	17.3	5,000	4,350	650	12.8
Northumberland	2,975	2,525	475	15.7	2,250	1,925	325	14.7
Perry	1,275	1,100	175	14.0	875	800	100	10.3
Philadelphia	50,300	40,775	9,525	18.9	37,575	33,475	4,100	10.9
Pike	525	425	100	19.3	425	375	50	9.8
Potter	650	500	150	22.1	475	400	75	14.2
Schuylkill	4,700	3,875	825	17.5	3,500	2,925	575	16.3
Snyder	1,050	850	200	18.1	800	700	100	13.6
Somerset	2,525	2,175	350	14.1	1,825	1,500	300	16.6
Sullivan	200	175	25	12.4	150	125	25	12.8
Susquehanna	1,325	1,025	275	21.6	950	800	150	15.4
Tioga	1,425	1,175	250	17.9	1,025	900	125	13.0
Union	1,000	775	225	21.8	675	575	75	12.9
Venango	2,025	1,725	300	14.7	1,475	1,275	200	14.2
Warren	1,525	1,250	275	17.8	1,150	975	175	14.3
Washington	6,475	5,675	800	12.4	4,825	4,250	575	11.8
Wayne	1,150	875	275	24.4	825	700	125	14.8
Westmoreland	12,475	10,850	1,625	13.1	9,275	8,075	1,200	12.9
Wyoming	925	775	150	15.2	650	575	75	13.3
York	10,250	8,275	1,975	19.3	7,125	6,250	850	12.1
PENNSYLVANIA	369,000	305,000	63,000	17.2	275,000	242,000	32,000	11.8

Data rounded to nearest 25. Rate computed using unrounded data.

TABLE 9

PENNSYLVANIA

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE FOR VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS

1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	RATE %	County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	RATE %
Adams	2,150	2,050	100	4.3	Lancaster	9,700	9,475	225	2.2
Allegheny	42,200	40,075	2,100	5.0	Lawrence	2,750	2,575	175	6.3
Armstrong	2,375	2,200	175	7.2	Lebanon	3,375	3,225	175	5.0
Beaver	6,400	5,925	475	7.2	Lehigh	9,025	8,675	350	3.9
Bedford	1,375	1,275	100	6.8	Luzerne	9,850	9,225	650	6.5
Berks	9,025	8,625	375	4.2	Lycoming	3,575	3,275	300	8.1
Blair	4,175	3,875	300	7.2	McKean	1,625	1,500	125	7.4
Bradford	2,075	1,850	225	10.4	Mercer	3,650	3,400	250	7.1
Bucks	16,425	16,025	375	2.4	Mifflin	1,200	1,100	125	9.5
Butler	5,000	4,750	250	5.0	Monroe	2,450	2,375	100	3.9
Cambria	5,575	5,050	500	9.1	Montgomery	18,100	17,675	425	2.4
Cameron	200	175	25	13.6	Montour	575	525	50	8.3
Carbon	1,725	1,600	125	7.8	Northampton	7,100	6,800	325	4.4
Centre	3,500	3,300	200	5.4	Northumberland	2,825	2,650	175	6.4
Chester	10,450	10,200	225	2.3	Perry	1,325	1,250	75	4.8
Clarion	1,275	1,175	100	7.0	Philadelphia	42,475	39,925	2,550	6.0
Clearfield	2,575	2,375	175	7.2	Pike	575	525	25	5.9
Clinton	1,150	1,050	75	7.4	Potter	475	450	50	8.3
Columbia	1,775	1,650	125	7.0	Schuylkill	4,525	4,250	250	5.8
Crawford	2,775	2,575	200	7.3	Snyder	825	800	50	4.7
Cumberland	6,375	6,125	250	3.8	Somerset	2,450	2,325	125	5.4
Dauphin	7,675	7,350	325	4.3	Sullivan	150	150	0	5.8
Delaware	15,700	15,250	450	2.9	Susquehanna	1,275	1,175	100	7.5
Elk	1,225	1,125	75	7.1	Tioga	1,225	1,125	100	8.1
Erie	9,250	8,625	600	6.6	Union	1,075	1,025	50	4.8
Fayette	4,950	4,550	400	8.0	Venango	2,225	2,050	175	7.7
Forest	175	150	0	6.7	Warren	1,825	1,725	125	6.2
Franklin	3,625	3,350	250	7.2	Washington	6,575	6,225	350	5.2
Fulton	375	350	25	6.3	Wayne	1,075	1,025	50	4.2
Greene	1,300	1,200	100	8.1	Westmoreland	12,300	11,625	700	5.6
Huntingdon	1,400	1,275	125	8.3	Wyoming	1,125	1,050	50	4.9
Indiana	2,825	2,625	175	6.6	York	10,825	10,500	325	3.1
Jefferson	1,450	1,350	100	6.9					
Juniata	425	400	25	8.5					
Lackawanna	6,000	5,725	275	4.6	PENNSYLVANIA	353,000	335,000	18,000	5.1

Data are on 1986 Benchmarks.
Data may not add to totals due to rounding.
The rate of unemployment is calculated from unrounded data.

SOURCE: Labor Market Analysis, Pa. Office of Employment Security.

TABLE 10

PENNSYLVANIA

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE FOR TOTAL VETERANS

1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	RATE %
Adams	5,000	4,800	225	4.3
Allegheny	130,575	123,600	6,975	5.3
Armstrong	6,775	6,250	525	7.8
Beaver	18,825	17,100	1,725	9.1
Bedford	3,325	3,025	275	8.5
Berks	26,575	25,325	1,275	4.8
Blair	11,650	10,825	825	7.2
Bradford	4,575	4,250	325	7.1
Bucks	42,725	41,200	1,525	3.5
Butler	12,650	11,875	750	6.0
Cambria	15,850	14,525	1,325	8.3
Cameron	600	550	50	7.8
Carbon	5,075	4,650	400	8.0
Centre	7,500	7,125	400	5.2
Chester	26,475	25,700	800	3.0
Clarion	3,175	2,925	250	7.8
Clearfield	6,600	6,050	575	8.6
Clinton	3,325	3,125	225	6.5
Columbia	4,850	4,525	325	6.6
Crawford	7,100	6,525	575	8.0
Cumberland	15,500	15,000	500	3.2
Dauphin	19,750	18,950	800	4.1
Delaware	48,475	46,900	1,600	3.3
Elk	3,375	3,125	250	7.4
Erie	23,150	21,600	1,575	6.8
Fayette	13,375	12,175	1,200	8.9
Forest	475	425	50	8.2
Franklin	8,825	8,350	475	5.5
Fulton	900	825	75	7.6
Greene	3,150	2,850	300	9.6
Huntingdon	3,400	3,100	300	8.8
Indiana	6,600	6,025	575	8.6
Jefferson	3,750	3,475	300	7.8
Juniata	1,225	1,125	100	7.2
Lackawanna	20,250	19,150	1,100	5.5
Lancaster	25,000	24,350	650	2.6
Lawrence	8,775	8,225	525	6.1
Lebanon	8,950	8,550	400	4.6
Lehigh	24,200	22,900	1,300	5.4
Luzerne	31,425	29,225	2,200	7.0
Lycoming	9,850	9,250	600	6.2
McKean	4,425	4,100	325	7.3
Mercer	10,325	9,625	675	6.6
Mifflin	3,625	3,350	300	8.0
Monroe	6,350	6,050	275	4.5
Montgomery	56,125	54,400	1,725	3.1
Montour	1,275	1,200	75	5.5
Northampton	19,200	18,125	1,075	5.7
Northumberland	8,375	7,825	550	6.7
Perry	2,700	2,575	150	5.1
Philadelphia	122,950	116,200	6,725	5.5
Pike	1,900	1,800	75	4.4
Potter	1,300	1,200	100	7.5
Schuylkill	14,925	13,975	950	6.4
Snyder	2,075	2,000	100	4.3
Somerset	6,250	5,750	500	8.1
Sullivan	475	450	25	5.2
Susquehanna	3,000	2,775	200	7.0
Tioga	3,125	2,925	225	6.9
Union	2,500	2,400	100	4.2
Venango	5,300	4,900	400	7.7
Warren	4,275	4,000	275	6.5
Washington	19,150	17,950	1,200	6.3
Wayne	2,875	2,725	150	5.0
Westmoreland	35,075	32,575	2,500	7.1
Wyoming	2,150	2,000	125	6.2
York	25,700	24,675	1,025	4.0
PENNSYLVANIA	989,000	935,000	54,000	5.5

Data are on 1986 Benchmarks.
Data may not add to totals due to rounding.
The rate of unemployment is calculated from unrounded data.

SOURCE: Labor Market Analysis, Pa. Office of Employment Security.

III. INDUSTRY TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS

A. Employment Trends By Industry

With the return to a peacetime economy in the late 1940s, a quiet but profound revolution began to develop in factories and offices throughout most of the industrialized countries of the world. This was a shift of manpower away from the production of goods and toward the production of services. Just as mechanized agriculture made it possible for a single farmer to feed an ever-increasing number of people, with the result that fewer workers were needed to produce food and fiber, so increasingly sophisticated production methods made it possible for factories to turn out a constantly expanding variety of industrial and consumer goods with a smaller share of the labor force.

In the United States the past 30 years have seen the manufacturing industries reach peak employment levels and then decline sharply, while still keeping up with the insatiable consumer appetite for more and better goods of wider variety, and at lower relative cost. One need only consider the far greater numbers of models of automobiles or flavors of ice cream available today than existed 30 years ago to appreciate the proliferation of consumer goods. Home computers are commonplace today; fifteen years ago even the simplest computers required their own building and environmental control system, carried price tags in the millions, and could be used only by people with degrees in computer science.

These and countless other fruits of technology are available to a larger segment of the population. But the technology which has benefitted the consumer has also had the circular effect of improving manufacturing production methods so that less labor is required. Furthermore, labor costs have risen faster than inflation, with the result that many American companies have moved their production facilities to countries where labor costs are lower. Foreign-made goods have taken over an increasing share of the American market, particularly as their quality has risen in recent years. The bottom line from these profound developments is that manufacturing employment has declined steadily in the United States for more than twenty years.

The shift from manufacturing to nonmanufacturing employment has occurred in Pennsylvania as well. It has been a long-term trend, but has become much more pronounced with a pair of back-to-back recessions in 1979 and the early 1980s. Over the 1975-1986 period, as depicted in Table 12, employment in manufacturing dropped 285,600 jobs while nonmanufacturing employment soared by 644,400 to 3,745,400 in 1986, a figure higher than the total of all nonagricultural jobs in the state prior to the 1950s. In the manufacturing division, employment in both the durable goods and nondurable goods sectors fell during this twelve-year period. Annual average 1986 employment in the nonmanufacturing division increased by 104,600 over the 1985 total to attain the highest annual average job count on record. Specific nonmanufacturing industry lines providing record job levels during 1986 were services (1,217,700), retail trade (834,900), finance, insurance and real estate (277,300), and wholesale trade with 260,100 jobs.

Table 12A presents a historical picture of job levels in Pennsylvania's manufacturing industries. At 1,049,100 jobs in 1986 manufacturing payrolls declined by 40,500 since 1985. Durable goods again bore the brunt of job erosion with primary metals alone losing 13,500 jobs over the year. Among nondurable goods industries, the apparel and other textile products line, another troubled area, continued to lose jobs posting a yearly decline of 6,900. As Table 13 shows, during 1960 manufacturing employment accounted for 38.9 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in Pennsylvania. By 1986 this figure fell to 21.9 percent. During this same twenty-six year period nonmanufacturing jobs, as a percent of all nonagricultural jobs, rose from 61.1 percent to 78.1 percent.

TABLE 11

PENNSYLVANIA METROPOLITAN AREA 1/

EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY GROUP	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY	3,895.3	3,949.6	4,000.2	4,128.9	4,201.8	4,159.9	4,157.9	4,021.6	3,982.9	4,100.6	4,166.7	4,227.3
MANUFACTURING	1,153.7	1,150.3	1,156.1	1,177.6	1,191.3	1,135.2	1,120.8	1,009.1	944.8	964.6	934.7	897.7
NONMANUFACTURING	2,737.4	2,791.7	2,839.6	2,942.2	3,004.5	3,021.8	3,032.4	3,009.7	3,035.2	3,133.8	3,231.8	3,330.0
Mining	25.8	27.5	28.6	24.3	27.1	25.3	22.5	21.4	17.8	17.2	16.5	15.2
Contract Construction	160.1	158.1	159.9	178.0	179.8	172.0	163.3	153.1	150.3	159.6	169.7	185.8
Transportion and Public Utilities	225.9	225.6	230.3	236.4	241.2	231.8	226.8	216.0	210.5	215.9	211.5	210.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	783.1	812.8	834.7	869.6	876.1	874.9	880.8	868.1	886.2	919.0	950.1	975.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	188.5	192.6	198.2	208.0	215.1	219.7	223.7	222.1	225.1	234.2	242.6	255.6
Service	723.5	755.4	799.3	810.7	854.3	882.5	914.9	945.2	970.4	1,012.6	1,059.7	1,107.6
Government	620.9	623.0	610.7	617.0	610.3	613.1	600.7	581.1	575.4	575.6	581.6	579.9
Federal	120.0	120.9	115.2	116.0	117.1	117.4	119.4	119.1	118.5	120.0	123.7	124.5
State and Local	500.9	505.1	495.5	501.0	493.2	495.7	481.3	462.0	456.9	455.6	457.9	455.4

1/ PENNSYLVANIA METROPOLITAN AREA is the sum of all Pennsylvania Counties that are located in Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs).

Data are annual averages for all years shown.
Data for 1975 through 1980 include information for the State College-Bellefonte LMA rather than the State College MSA.

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security, Reseach and Statistics Division

TABLE 12

PENNSYLVANIA

EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP

(in thousands)

INDUSTRY GROUP	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	RECORD HIGH 1/	RECORD LOW 2/
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY	2,893.5	3,335.3	3,644.4	3,749.8	3,715.4	3,917.5	4,351.8	4,435.8	4,753.1	4,730.3	4,794.5	4,806.1 (1979)	2,701.5 (1939)
MANUFACTURING	1,134.3	1,485.4	1,485.5	1,515.0	1,444.5	1,494.1	1,528.8	1,334.8	1,328.2	1,089.8	1,049.2	1,653.5 (1953)	1,061.4 (1939)
NONMANUFACTURING	1,759.1	1,849.9	2,158.9	2,234.5	2,271.0	2,423.4	2,822.8	3,101.0	3,424.9	3,640.8	3,745.4	3,745.4 (1986)	1,640.1 (1939)
Mining	222.2	177.1	176.0	84.4	58.3	45.3	39.5	46.1	49.0	36.3	33.6	222.2 (1940)	33.6 (1986)
Contract Construction	87.9	75.4	157.1	175.5	154.7	165.5	192.0	184.5	190.1	187.1	202.4	205.9 (1973)	68.9 (1944)
Transportion and Public Utilities	270.4	319.3	330.7	317.4	278.8	263.4	267.5	258.5	263.3	240.8	240.0	347.2 (1951)	240.0 (1986)
Wholesale Trade	INA	INA	158.4	169.7	176.8	182.4	203.2	218.1	244.3	254.0	260.1	260.1 (1986)	148.8 (1947)
Retail Trade	INA	INA	483.2	501.4	508.0	529.9	613.3	670.8	744.0	813.4	834.9	834.9 (1986)	470.1 (1947)
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	87.5	95.8	121.1	139.3	152.9	162.1	189.9	207.3	236.8	263.1	277.3	277.3 (1986)	89.9 (1939)
Service	294.3	303.8	395.7	440.7	505.8	566.5	698.8	798.5	874.1	1,168.1	1,217.7	1,217.7 (1986)	278.4 (1939)
Government	292.2	390.8	338.7	398.1	436.1	508.4	618.7	721.4	723.3	680.2	679.6	723.3 (1980)	286.8 (1939)
Federal	INA	INA	108.8	138.5	134.2	135.4	145.3	134.4	134.9	138.3	139.0	151.7 (1952)	107.4 (1948)
State and Local	INA	INA	230.1	257.8	302.0	373.0	473.3	587.0	588.4	541.7	540.8	591.2 (1978)	221.5 (1947)

1/ Highest employment figure recorded for years for which data are available.
2/ Lowest employment figure recorded for years for which data are available.

Data available back to 1947 for state and local government and for wholesale and retail trade, and to 1939 for other industries

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security, Reseach and Statistics Division

TABLE 12A

PENNSYLVANIA

EMPLOYEES ON MANUFACTURING PAYROLLS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY GROUP	1972	1975	1978	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	RECORD HIGH 1/	RECORD LOW 2/
MANUFACTURING	1,444.0	1,334.8	1,367.8	1,328.2	1,170.5	1,095.8	1,121.9	1,089.8	1,049.1	1,480.1 (1973)	1,049.1 (1986)
DURABLE GOODS	841.7	813.0	827.8	814.7	685.8	622.1	646.0	828.8	596.7	894.1 (1974)	596.7 (1986)
Lumber & Wood Products	24.7	18.7	21.9	20.8	18.1	19.8	22.3	24.3	26.7	24.7 (1972)	18.1 (1982)
Furniture & Fixtures	22.5	18.0	20.1	18.8	18.5	18.8	20.2	20.8	20.8	23.8 (1973)	18.0 (1975)
Stone, Clay, & Glass	65.3	60.5	63.7	59.0	51.4	48.7	49.0	47.8	47.1	68.3 (1973)	47.1 (1986)
Primary Metal Industries	210.7	205.5	199.2	190.2	143.3	120.4	117.9	104.1	90.6	226.5 (1974)	90.6 (1986)
Fabricated Metal Products	120.5	114.1	112.8	112.8	96.4	87.2	91.2	91.8	81.0	126.6 (1974)	87.2 (1983)
Machinery, Exc. Electrical	131.0	141.3	137.8	144.2	127.7	109.9	114.7	114.4	106.6	144.5 (1974)	106.6 (1986)
Electric & Electronic Equipment	133.7	126.0	123.9	122.5	107.7	101.5	106.3	104.7	98.1	144.7 (1974)	98.1 (1986)
Transportation Equipment	69.0	87.6	81.8	81.5	63.4	58.7	64.2	63.3	59.7	81.8 (1978)	58.7 (1983)
Instruments and Related Products	34.0	34.4	40.3	41.8	38.5	36.6	37.3	37.3	35.9	42.9 (1979)	34.0 (1972)
Misc. Manufacturing Industries	30.4	27.0	26.3	23.4	20.9	20.5	20.9	20.3	20.5	31.9 (1973)	20.3 (1985)
NONDURABLE GOODS	602.3	521.8	540.3	513.5	484.7	473.8	475.9	461.0	452.4	602.3 (1972)	452.4 (1986)
Food & Kindred Products	109.6	99.4	89.7	96.6	92.0	80.2	90.1	80.0	90.2	109.6 (1972)	90.0 (1985)
Tobacco Products	7.5	5.0	4.0	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.6	7.5 (1972)	1.6 (1986)
Textile Mill Products	62.9	49.9	50.1	43.9	38.2	35.8	34.0	30.8	30.6	62.9 (1972)	30.6 (1986)
Apparel & Other Textile Products	162.6	132.7	134.8	124.1	114.5	112.9	113.0	100.2	93.3	162.6 (1972)	93.3 (1986)
Paper & Allied Products	44.9	39.9	44.4	42.4	41.1	40.7	41.1	41.1	40.6	45.4 (1973)	39.9 (1975)
Printing & Publishing	71.8	68.4	71.3	72.8	72.4	71.8	73.2	75.7	78.9	75.4 (1985)	67.8 (1976)
Chemicals & Allied Products	59.4	55.5	59.9	60.8	59.2	58.1	59.2	59.8	58.4	61.0 (1979)	55.5 (1975)
Petroleum & Coal Products	19.8	18.4	17.3	18.7	16.4	14.8	13.0	12.7	10.7	19.8 (1972)	10.7 (1986)
Rubber & Misc Plastic Products	38.7	34.8	39.9	37.1	33.4	33.2	37.1	37.2	37.6	41.8 (1979)	33.2 (1983)
Leather & Leather Products	25.1	19.8	19.3	16.0	14.9	14.0	12.9	11.3	10.5	25.1 (1972)	10.5 (1986)

1/ Highest employment figure recorded for years for which data are available.
2/ Lowest employment figure recorded for years for which data are available.

Data are annual averages for all years shown.

Data available back to 1972 for detailed two-digit manufacturing industries.

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security, Reseach and Statistics Division

TABLE 13

PENNSYLVANIA

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY GROUP	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MANUFACTURING	39.2	44.5	40.8	40.4	38.9	38.1	35.1	30.1	27.9	23.0	21.9
NONMANUFACTURING	60.8	55.5	59.2	59.6	61.1	61.9	64.9	69.9	72.1	77.0	78.1
Mining	7.7	5.3	4.8	2.5	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7
Contract Construction	3.0	2.3	4.3	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.2
Transportion and Public Utilities	9.3	9.6	9.1	8.5	7.5	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.1	5.0
Wholesale Trade	NA	NA	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.4
Retail Trade	NA	NA	13.3	13.4	13.7	13.5	14.1	15.1	15.7	17.2	17.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.6	5.8
Service	10.2	9.1	10.9	11.8	13.6	14.5	16.1	18.0	20.5	24.7	25.4
Government	10.1	11.7	9.3	10.6	11.7	13.0	14.2	16.3	15.2	14.4	14.2
Federal	NA	NA	3.0	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9
State and Local	NA	NA	6.3	6.9	8.1	9.5	10.9	13.2	12.4	11.5	11.3

Data are annual averages for all years shown.

Data available back to 1947 for state and local government and for wholesale and retail trade, and to 1939 for other industries

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security, Reseach and Statistics Division

TABLE 14

UNITED STATES

EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRY GROUP

(in thousands)

INDUSTRY GROUP	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	RECORD HIGH 1/	RECORD LOW 2/
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY	32,361	40,374	45,197	50,641	54,189	60,765	70,880	76,945	90,406	97,614	100,167	100,167 (1986)	25,940 (1934)
MANUFACTURING	10,985	15,524	15,241	16,882	16,796	18,062	19,367	18,323	20,285	19,314	19,186	21,040 (1979)	8,501 (1934)
NONMANUFACTURING	21,376	24,850	29,956	33,759	37,393	42,703	51,513	58,622	70,121	78,300	80,981	80,981 (1986)	17,439 (1934)
Mining	925	838	901	792	712	632	623	752	1,027	930	792	1,139 (1981)	606 (1968)
Contract Construction	1,311	1,147	2,364	2,839	2,926	3,232	3,588	3,525	4,346	4,687	4,960	4,960 (1986)	877 (1934)
Transportion and Public Utilities	3,038	3,906	4,034	4,141	4,004	4,036	4,515	4,542	5,148	5,242	5,286	5,286 (1986)	2,750 (1934)
Wholesale Trade	1,835	1,949	2,635	2,926	3,143	3,466	3,993	4,415	5,275	5,740	5,853	5,853 (1986)	1,822 (1943)
Retail Trade	4,914	5,365	6,751	7,610	8,248	9,250	11,047	12,645	15,035	17,360	17,978	17,978 (1986)	4,914 (1940)
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,485	1,481	1,888	2,298	2,629	2,977	3,645	4,165	5,160	5,953	6,305	6,305 (1986)	1,304 (1934)
Service	3,665	4,222	5,357	6,240	7,378	9,036	11,548	13,892	17,890	21,974	23,072	23,072 (1986)	3,045 (1934)
Government	4,203	5,944	6,026	6,913	8,353	10,074	12,553	14,685	16,241	16,415	16,735	16,735 (1986)	4,203 (1940)
Federal	996	2,808	1,928	2,187	2,270	2,378	2,731	2,748	2,866	2,875	2,899	2,928 (1944)	652 (1934)
State and Local	3,207	3,138	4,098	4,726	6,083	7,698	9,822	11,937	13,375	13,540	13,836	13,836 (1986)	3,134 (1944)

1/ Highest employment figure recorded for years for which data are available.
2/ Lowest employment figure recorded for years for which data are available.

Data are annual averages for all years shown.

Data available back to 1940 for state and local government and for wholesale and retail trade, and to 1934 for other industries

SOURCE: Employment and Earning, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1987.

TABLE 15

UNITED STATES

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY GROUP	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MANUFACTURING	33.9	38.5	33.7	33.3	31.0	29.7	27.3	23.8	22.4	19.8	19.2
NONMANUFACTURING	66.1	61.5	66.3	66.7	69.0	70.3	72.7	76.2	77.6	80.2	80.8
Mining	2.9	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8
Contract Construction	4.1	2.8	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.0
Transportion and Public Utilities	9.4	9.7	8.9	8.2	7.4	6.6	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.3
Wholesale Trade	5.7	4.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.8
Retail Trade	15.2	13.3	14.9	15.0	15.2	15.2	15.6	16.4	16.6	17.8	17.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	4.6	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.3
Service	11.3	10.5	11.9	12.3	13.6	14.9	16.3	18.1	19.8	22.5	23.0
Government	13.0	14.7	13.3	13.7	15.4	16.6	17.7	19.1	18.0	16.8	16.7
Federal	3.1	7.0	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.9
State and Local	9.9	7.8	9.1	9.3	11.2	12.7	13.9	15.5	14.8	13.9	13.8

Data are annual averages for all years shown.

Data available back to 1940 for state and local government and for wholesale and retail trade, and to 1934 for other industries

SOURCE: Employment and Earning, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 16

UNITED STATES

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT, BY SEX
1976 AND 1986 ANNUAL AVERAGES

Industry Title	1976		1986	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary	60.4	39.6	54.3	45.7
Manufacturing Industries	70.5	29.5	67.3	32.7
Durable Goods	77.8	22.2	73.5	26.5
Lumber and Wood Products	87.2	12.8	84.3	15.7
Furniture and Fixtures	72.0	28.0	68.8	31.2
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	82.1	17.9	80.8	19.2
Primary Metal Industries	91.5	8.5	86.8	13.2
Fabricated Metal Products	80.3	19.7	77.5	22.5
Machinery, except Electrical	83.4	16.6	78.1	21.9
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	59.0	41.0	58.5	41.5
Transportation Equipment	87.5	12.5	81.2	18.8
Instruments and Related Products	60.3	39.7	56.9	43.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	54.0	46.0	54.2	45.8
Nondurable Goods	60.4	39.6	58.5	41.5
Food and Kindred Products	72.6	27.4	68.7	31.3
Tobacco Manufacturing	61.0	39.0	65.8	34.2
Textile Mill Products	53.5	46.5	51.5	48.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	19.3	80.7	19.6	80.4
Paper and Allied Products	79.1	20.9	75.5	24.5
Printing and Publishing	64.8	35.2	57.4	42.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	78.3	21.7	71.9	28.1
Petroleum and Coal Products	89.8	10.2	84.7	15.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics	64.9	35.1	65.2	34.8
Leather and Leather Products	39.1	60.9	41.1	58.9
Nonmanufacturing Industries	57.2	42.8	51.2	48.8
Mining	92.6	7.4	86.2	13.8
Contract Construction	93.2	6.8	89.7	10.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	78.1	21.9	71.8	28.2
Wholesale Trade	75.6	24.4	70.9	29.1
Retail Trade	52.6	47.4	47.6	52.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	44.9	55.1	38.0	62.0
Services	44.1	55.9	39.8	60.2
Government	55.5	44.5	49.6	50.4
Federal Government	70.4	29.6	64.5	35.5
State Government	55.7	44.3	52.7	47.3
Local Government	50.8	49.2	44.0	56.0

NOTE: Breakdown of industry employment by sex is not available for states or local areas. However, in most areas, the actual distribution of the sexes in particular industries is not likely to vary widely from the national averages.

SOURCE: Employment and Earnings, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1977 and March 1987.

TABLE 17

PENNSYLVANIA FIFTY LARGEST EMPLOYERS
MARCH 1987

RANK	NAME OF EMPLOYER
1	UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
2 *	PENNSYLVANIA STATE GOVERNMENT
3	CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
4	SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA
5	WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION
6	BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY
7	SEARS ROEBUCK & COMPANY
8	GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
9 *	PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
10	ACME MARKETS INCORPORATED
11	K-MART CORPORATION
12	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
13	TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
14	J C PENNEY COMPANY INCORPORATED
15	THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY
16	PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY
17	BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION
18 *	PENNSYLVANIA STATE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION
19	WEIS MARKETS INCORPORATED
20	MELLON BANK
21	A T & T TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED
22	A M P INCORPORATED
23	TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
24	PENNSYLVANIA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
25	STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
26 *	SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY
27	USX CORPORATION
28	UNITED PARCEL SERVICE INCORPORATED
29	THE BOEING COMPANY
30	PPG INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED
31	SCOA INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED
32	THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PGH
33	GIANT EAGLE INCORPORATED
34	HERSHEY FOODS CORPORATION
35	ALLEGHENY COUNTY
36	BEVERLY ENTERPRISES INCORPORATED
37	PITTSBURGH CITY
38	JOHN WANAMAKER OF PHILADELPHIA
39	U S AIR INCORPORATED
40	ARMSTRONG WORLD INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED
41	SUPERMARKETS GENERAL CORPORATION
42	R C A CORPORATION
43	SMITHKLINE BECKMAN CORPORATION
44	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION
45	THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK
46	INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA
47	UNISYS CORPORATION
48	MCDONALD'S CORPORATION
49	MERCK & COMPANY INCORPORATED
50	ALLEGHENY LUDLUM STEEL CORPORATION

* PENNSYLVANIA SATE GOVERNMENT INCLUDES ALL STATE EMPLOYMENT EXCEPT PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, SEPTA, AND THE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

B. Industry Outlook

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment statewide is expected to reach 5,102,000 by 1995. This represents an increase of 362,900 jobs from 1985 as compared with an increase of 300,100 jobs between 1975 and 1985.

The structure of employment in Pennsylvania has undergone considerable change in recent decades. Manufacturing's share of nonagricultural wage and salary employment has dropped from 38.9 percent in 1960 to 35.1 percent in 1970 to 23.0 percent in 1985. The primary metal industry led the decline, with its share of employment dropping from 6.8 percent in 1960 to 2.2 percent in 1985, followed by apparel and other textile products, with 4.5 percent in 1960 and 2.1 percent in 1985. In contrast, nonmanufacturing industries, particularly services, have experienced rapid growth and have increased their share of nonagricultural wage and salary employment from 61.1 percent in 1960 to 77.0 percent in 1985.

Between 1960 and 1970, nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Pennsylvania rose by 17.1 percent. The nonmanufacturing sector had a gain of 24.3 percent while manufacturing grew by 5.8 percent. The most rapid increase among broad industry groups, was posted by the government segment of nonmanufacturing, which grew at an annual average compounded rate of 3.6 percent or 41.9 percent for the decade. Expansion of government during the 1960's reflected not only the strong demand for teachers and other educational personnel as the baby-boom generation entered school, but also the effects of the Vietnam war buildup, and increases in government services resulting from the "Great Society" and other programs.

During the 1970's, job growth continued in nonmanufacturing industries with the exception of slight employment losses in federal government, contract construction, and transportation and public utilities. Between 1970 and 1980, employment rose 39.4 percent in services, 24.3 percent in state and local government, 24.7 percent in finance, insurance and real estate, and 21.0 percent in trade. During the same time period manufacturing employment dropped by 13.1 percent. This decline was led by a 23.5 percent loss in apparel and other textile products and an 18.1 percent loss in primary metals.

Over the 1975-1985 period, employment in manufacturing dropped 245,700 jobs while nonmanufacturing employment soared by 547,800 to 3,646,800 in 1985, a figure higher than the total of all nonagricultural jobs in the state prior to the 1950s. In the manufacturing division, employment in both the durable goods and nondurable goods sectors fell during this period. Primary metals and apparel and textile products again bore the brunt of the job erosion. Annual average 1985 employment in the nonmanufacturing division increased by 547,800 over the 1975 total. Specific nonmanufacturing industry lines providing record job levels during 1985 were services, retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and wholesale trade.

During the 1985-1995 period, the shift from manufacturing to nonmanufacturing employment is expected to continue. Nonmanufacturing employment is projected to increase by 13.7 percent, contrasted with a loss of 12.5 percent for manufacturing industries. This will result in a net gain of 362,900 jobs, an increase of 7.7 percent over the ten-year period. The services industry, paced by health services and business services, is projected to have the largest employment gain among broad industry groups. The employment shares of trade, construction, finance, insurance, and real estate are also expected to rise through 1995. Although small gains are projected for government, transportation, and public utilities, these industries will represent smaller portions of all jobs by 1995.

Projected declines in durable goods industries account for three out of four job losses in the manufacturing sector. Once again, the greatest losses are expected to occur in the primary metal industries. The only durable goods industry showing employment growth potential is lumber and wood products.

Two out of three of the projected job losses in nondurable goods will likely occur in the apparel and other textile products industry, as foreign imports and domestic competition continue to plague this industry. Employment growth is projected for printing and publishing, chemicals and allied products, and food and kindred products industries.

TABLE 18

SUMMARY TABLE

PENNSYLVANIA AND MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT: ANNUAL AVERAGE 1985 AND PROJECTED 1995

(Data are a count of jobs in thousands)

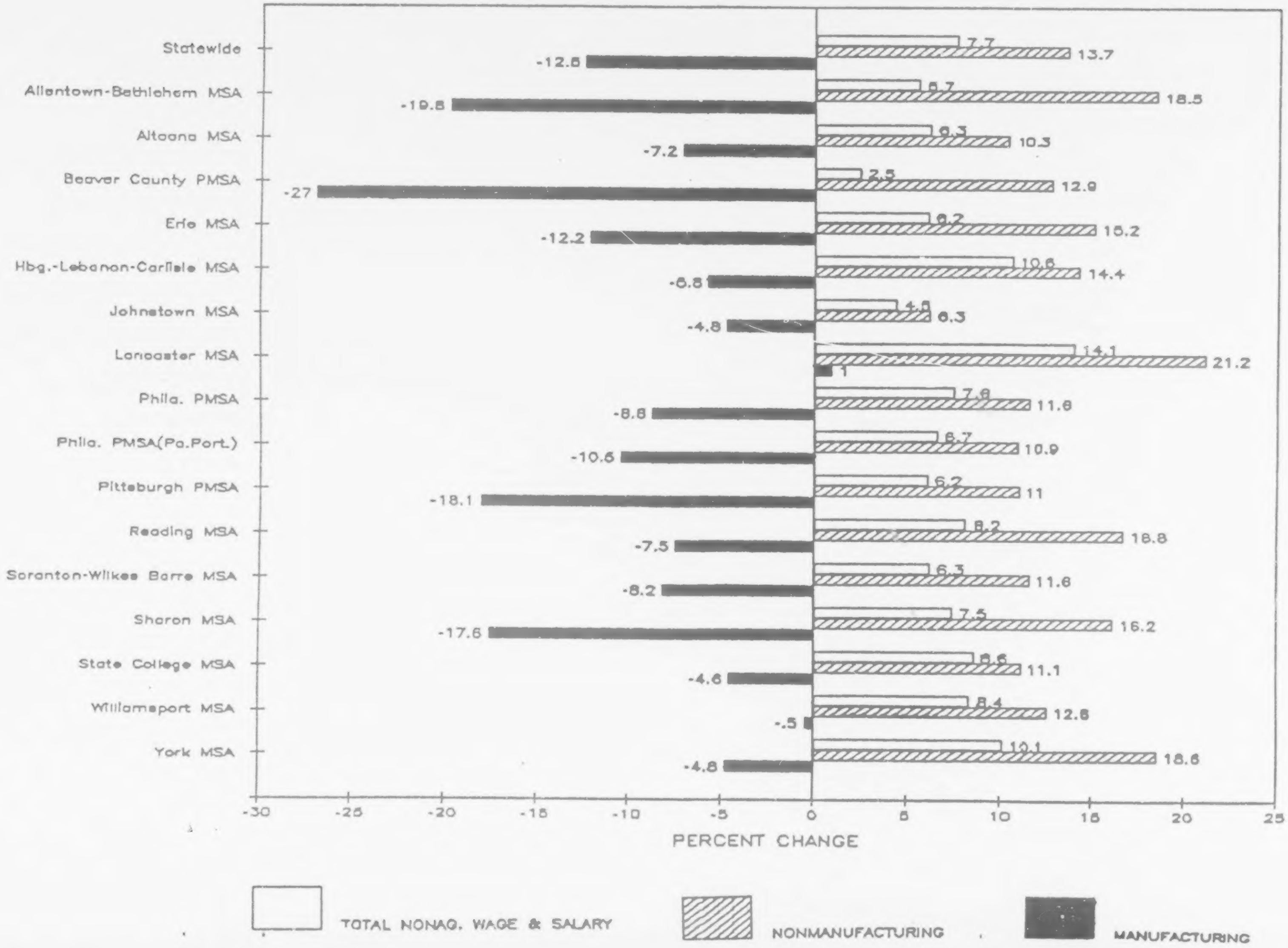
State and Major Labor Market Areas	Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment			
	Employment		Change '85-'95	
	1985	1995	#	%
Statewide	4,739.1	5,102.0	362.9	7.7
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA	262.8	277.9	15.1	5.7
Altoona MSA	49.1	52.2	3.1	6.3
Beaver County PMSA	53.5	54.8	1.3	2.5
Erie MSA	109.3	116.0	6.7	6.2
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	276.3	305.5	29.2	10.6
Johnstown MSA	76.0	79.4	3.4	4.5
Lancaster MSA	165.9	189.4	23.5	14.1
Philadelphia PMSA	2,047.9	2,204.0	156.1	7.6
Philadelphia PMSA (Pa. Portion)	1,652.2	1,763.0	110.8	6.7
Pittsburgh PMSA	850.0	903.0	53.0	6.2
Reading MSA	142.3	154.0	11.7	8.2
Scranton-Wilkes Barre MSA	275.2	292.5	17.3	6.3
Sharon MSA	40.0	43.0	3.0	7.5
State College MSA	49.4	53.7	4.3	8.6
Williamsport MSA	45.5	49.3	3.8	8.4
York MSA	161.3	177.6	16.3	10.1

Percent change based on unrounded figures.

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division.

GRAPH 1

PENNSYLVANIA & MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS PERCENT CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT BY BROAD INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES FROM 1985 TO PROJECTED 1995



GRAPH 2

PENNSYLVANIA
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
FOR ESTIMATED 1975 & 1985 AND PROJECTED 1995

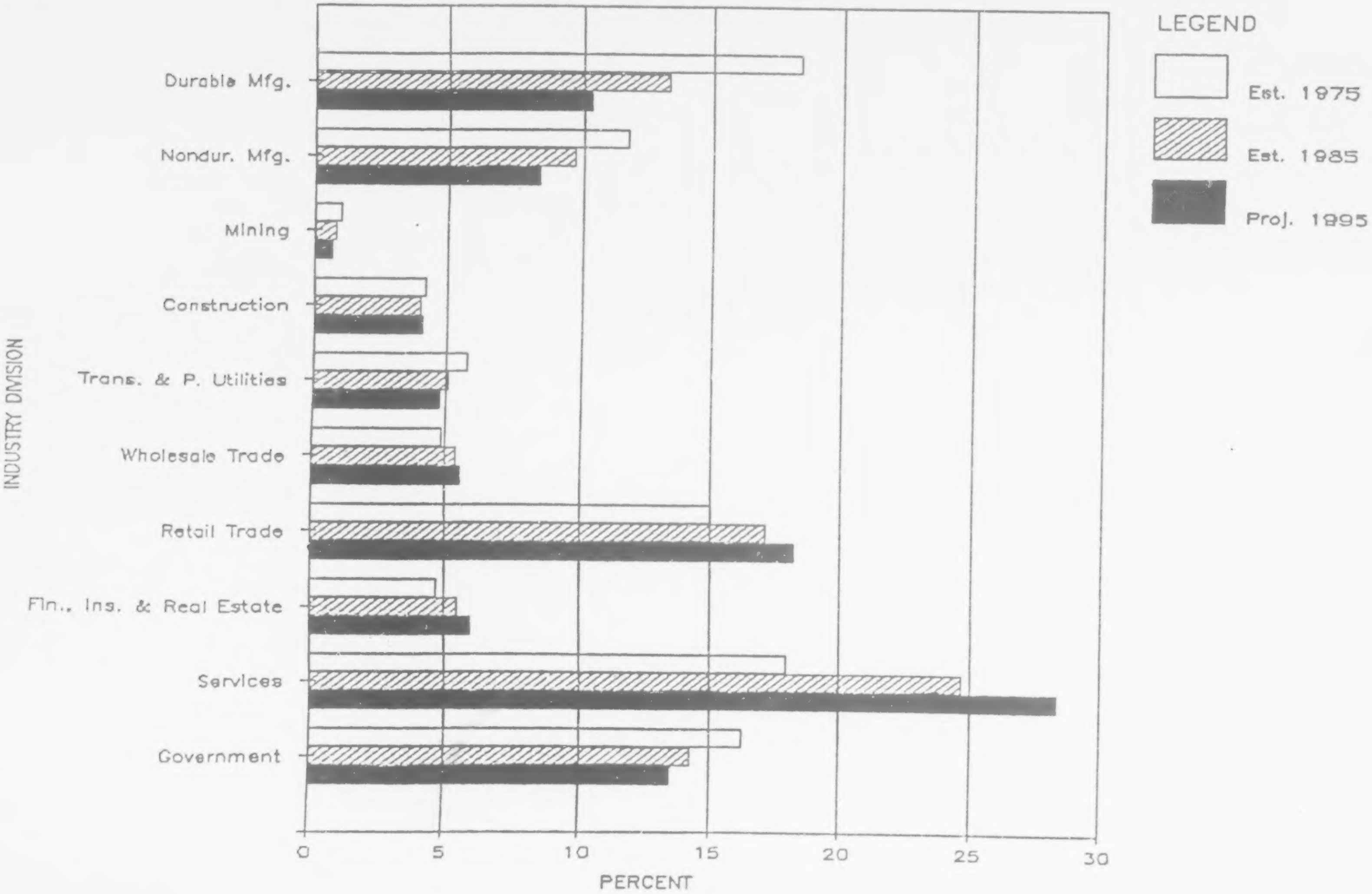


TABLE 19
PENNSYLVANIA
PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT CHANGES FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES
FROM 1985 TO 1995

Largest Job Gains by Volume	Employment Gain
1. Health Services (Private)	94,300
2. Business Services	79,900
3. Eating & Drinking Places	53,100
4. Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	27,600
5. Social Services	22,250
6. Food Stores	19,870
7. Educational Services (Private)	16,000
8. General Merchandise Stores	13,450
9. Miscellaneous Retail	12,900
10. Banking	11,600
11. Insurance Carriers	10,800
12. Legal Services	10,600
13. Miscellaneous Services	10,400
14. Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10,200
15. Special Trade Contractors	8,600

Fastest Growing by Rate of Change	% Increase
1. Holding & Other Investment Offices	44.8
2. Business Services	42.7
3. Legal Services	33.8
4. Social Services	32.1
5. Miscellaneous Repair Services	28.5
6. Transportation Services	26.0
7. Health Services (Private)	24.4
8. Security, Commodity Brokers & Serv.	22.4
9. Credit Agencies Other Than Banks	21.6
10. Eating & Drinking Places	21.5
11. Transportation by Air	20.3
11. Amusement & Recreation Services	20.3
13. Hotels & Other Lodging Places	19.9
14. Miscellaneous Services	19.5
15. Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	17.4

Most Job Loss by Volume	Employment Loss
1. Primary Metal Industries	33,650
2. Apparel & Other Textile Products	21,900
3. Machinery, Exc. Electrical	19,850
4. Electric & Electronic Equipment	15,700
5. Fabricated Metal Products	14,350
6. Transportation Equipment	10,950
7. Textile Mill Products	6,600
8. Stone, Clay & Glass Products	5,400
9. Railroad Transportation	5,200
10. Leather & Leather Products	3,200
11. Petroleum & Coal Products	3,000
12. Bituminous Coal & Lignite Mining	2,600
13. Instruments & Related Products	2,500
14. Furniture & Fixtures	1,800
14. Federal Goverment	1,800

Most Rapidly Declining by Rate of Change	% Decrease
1. Metal Mining	100.0
2. Tobacco Manufactures	65.2
3. Primary Metal Industries	32.2
4. Leather & Leather Products	28.3
5. Petroleum & Coal Products	23.8
6. Railroad Transportation	22.9
7. Apparel & Other Textile Products	21.9
8. Textile Mill Products	21.3
9. Machinery, Exc. Electrical	17.4
10. Transportation Equipment	17.2
11. Fabricated Metal Products	15.6
12. Electric & Electronic Equipment	15.0
13. Stone, Clay & Glass Products	11.3
14. Bituminous Coal & Lignite Mining	11.0
15. Anthracite Mining	9.8

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division

TABLE 20

PENNSYLVANIA
ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
ANNUAL AVERAGE: 1985 AND 1995

(Data are a count of jobs)

SIC	Industry Title	Estimated 1985 Employment	Projected 1995 Employment	Employment Change 1985-95		
				Net Change	Percent Change	Annual Average Change
	TOTAL ALL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY IND.	4,739,100	5,102,000	362900	7.7	36290
	TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1,090,860	954,000	-136860	-12.5	-13686
	TOTAL DURABLE GOODS	629,000	525,500	-103500	-16.5	-10350
24	LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24,000	25,800	1800	7.5	180
243	Millwork, plywood & structural	7,180	8,000	820	11.4	82
	Other lumber & wood products	16,820	17,800	980	5.8	98
25	FURNITURE & FIXTURES	20,400	18,600	-1800	-8.8	-180
251	Household furniture	8,060	7,000	-1060	-13.2	-106
252	Office furniture	5,650	5,300	-350	-6.2	-35
	Other furniture & fixtures	6,690	6,300	-390	-5.8	-39
32	STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	47,900	42,500	-5400	-11.3	-540
322	Glass & glassware, pressed or blown	11,900	10,100	-1800	-15.1	-180
324	Hydraulic cement	2,100	1,800	-300	-14.3	-30
325	Structural clay products	4,900	4,200	-700	-14.3	-70
326	Pottery & related products	3,800	3,300	-500	-13.2	-50
327	Concrete, gypsum & plaster products	7,500	7,100	-400	-5.3	-40
	Other stone, clay & glass products	17,700	16,000	-1700	-9.6	-170
33	PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	104,650	71,000	-33650	-32.2	-3365
331	Blast furnace & basic steel products	67,650	42,500	-25150	-37.2	-2515
332	Iron & steel foundries	10,850	7,800	-3050	-28.1	-305
335	Nonferrous rolling & drawing	12,700	10,000	-2700	-21.3	-270
336	Nonferrous foundries	5,900	4,800	-1100	-18.6	-110
	Other primary metal industries	7,550	5,900	-1650	-21.9	-165
34	FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	91,850	77,500	-14350	-15.6	-1435
341	Metal cans & shipping containers	2,700	2,000	-700	-25.9	-70
342	Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	5,450	4,800	-650	-11.9	-65
343	Plumbing & heating exc. electrical	2,210	1,700	-510	-23.1	-51
344	Fabricated structural metal products	31,910	28,100	-3810	-11.9	-381
345	Screw machine products, bolts, etc.	6,610	5,100	-1510	-22.8	-151
346	Metal forgings & stampings	15,630	12,000	-3630	-23.2	-363
347,8	Metal serv. & ordnance n.e.c.	8,340	7,300	-1040	-12.5	-104
349	Miscellaneous fabricated metal prods.	19,000	16,500	-2500	-13.2	-250

TABLE 20 (Cont.)
PENNSYLVANIA
ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
ANNUAL AVERAGE: 1985 AND 1995

(Data are a count of jobs)

SIC	Industry Title	Estimated 1985 Employment	Projected 1995 Employment	Employment Change 1985-95		
				Net Change	Percent Change	Annual Average Change
35	MACHINERY, EXC. ELECTRICAL	114,350	94,500	-19850	-17.4	-1985
351	Engines & Turbines	5,200	3,700	-1500	-28.8	-150
352	Farm & garden machinery	3,200	2,700	-500	-15.6	-50
353	Construction & related machinery	16,700	12,500	-4200	-25.1	-420
354	Metal working machinery	18,900	15,700	-3200	-16.9	-320
355	Special industry machinery	9,200	7,100	-2100	-22.8	-210
356	General industrial machinery	22,000	17,300	-4700	-21.4	-470
357	Office and computing machines	14,420	15,000	580	4.0	58
358	Refrigeration & service industry mach.	9,600	8,300	-1300	-13.5	-130
359	Miscellaneous machinery, exc. elec.	15,130	12,200	-2930	-19.4	-293
36	ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	104,400	88,700	-15700	-15.0	-1570
361	Electric distributing equipment	8,000	6,000	-2000	-25.0	-200
362	Electrical industrial apparatus	16,900	13,500	-3400	-20.1	-340
363	Household appliances	3,200	2,500	-700	-21.9	-70
364	Electric lighting & wiring equipment	21,200	19,000	-2200	-10.4	-220
366	Communication equipment	10,300	9,000	-1300	-12.6	-130
367	Electronic components & accessories	35,600	31,000	-4600	-12.9	-460
	Other electric & electronic equipment	9,200	7,700	-1500	-16.3	-150
37	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	63,750	52,800	-10950	-17.2	-1095
371	Motor vehicles & equipment	25,500	20,800	-4700	-18.4	-470
372	Aircraft & parts	10,200	9,500	-700	-6.9	-70
373	Ship & boat building & repairing	2,100	1,300	-800	-38.1	-80
374	Railroad equipment	11,300	7,800	-3500	-31.0	-350
	Other transportation equipment	14,650	13,400	-1250	-8.5	-125
38	INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	37,600	35,100	-2500	-6.6	-250
382	Measuring & controlling devices	17,100	15,000	-2100	-12.3	-210
384	Medical instruments & supplies	11,300	11,200	-100	-0.9	-10
	Other instruments & related products	9,200	8,900	-300	-3.3	-30
39	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	20,100	19,000	-1100	-5.5	-110

TABLE 20 (Cont.)
PENNSYLVANIA
ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
ANNUAL AVERAGE: 1985 AND 1995

(Data are a count of jobs)

SIC	Industry Title	Estimated 1985 Employment	Projected 1995 Employment	Employment Change 1985-95		
				Net Change	Percent Change	Annual Average Change
	TOTAL NONDURABLE GOODS	461,860	428,500	-33360	-7.2	-3336
20	FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	90,500	91,800	1300	1.4	130
201	Meat products	13,500	14,500	1000	7.4	100
202	Dairy products	10,600	11,000	400	3.8	40
203	Preserved fruits & vegetables	11,200	11,400	200	1.8	20
204	Grain mill products	5,500	6,000	500	9.1	50
205	Bakery products	17,100	16,700	-400	-2.3	-40
206	Sugar & confectionery products	14,200	13,900	-300	-2.1	-30
208	Beverages	8,600	8,400	-200	-2.3	-20
	Other food & kindred products	9,800	9,900	100	1.0	10
21	TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	2,300	800	-1500	-65.2	-150
22	TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	31,000	24,400	-6600	-21.3	-660
222	Weaving mills, synthetics	4,000	3,400	-600	-15.0	-60
225	Knitting Mills	13,000	10,100	-2900	-22.3	-290
227	Floor covering mills	3,000	2,700	-300	-10.0	-30
228	Yarn & thread mills	2,800	2,100	-700	-25.0	-70
	Other textile mill products	8,200	6,100	-2100	-25.6	-210
23	APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	100,200	78,300	-21900	-21.9	-2190
231	Men's & boys' suits & coats	13,000	9,500	-3500	-26.9	-350
232	Men's & boys' furnishings	16,400	11,200	-5200	-31.7	-520
233	Women's & misses' outerwear	43,300	34,000	-9300	-21.5	-930
234	Women's & children's undergarments	9,800	8,500	-1300	-13.3	-130
236	Children's outerwear	6,300	5,700	-600	-9.5	-60
	Other apparel & textile products	11,400	9,400	-2000	-17.5	-200
26	PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	41,310	39,800	-1510	-3.7	-151
262	Paper mills exc. building paper	10,400	9,800	-600	-5.8	-60
265	Paperboard containers & boxes	12,600	11,800	-800	-6.3	-80
	Other paper & allied products	18,310	18,200	-110	-0.6	-11
27	PRINTING & PUBLISHING	76,200	79,300	3100	4.1	310
271	Newspapers	22,600	22,000	-600	-2.7	-60
273	Books	5,140	5,300	160	3.1	16
275	Commercial printing	26,300	28,700	2400	9.1	240
276	Manifold business forms	5,080	5,700	620	12.2	62
	Other printing & publishing	17,080	17,600	520	3.0	52

TABLE 20 (Cont.)

PENNSYLVANIA
ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
ANNUAL AVERAGE: 1985 AND 1995

[Data are a count of jobs]

SIC	Industry Title	Estimated 1985 Employment	Projected 1995 Employment	Employment Change 1985-95		
				Net Change	Percent Change	Annual Average Change
28	CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	59,800	61,300	1500	2.5	150
281	Industrial inorganic chemicals	9,900	10,100	200	2.0	20
282	Plastic materials & synthetics	8,100	7,700	-400	-4.9	-40
283	Drugs	19,600	22,500	2900	14.8	290
284	Soap, cleaners & toilet goods	3,900	4,100	200	5.1	20
285	Paints & allied products	3,800	3,400	-400	-10.5	-40
	Other chemicals & allied products	14,500	13,500	-1000	-6.9	-100
29	PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	12,600	9,600	-3000	-23.8	-300
291	Petroleum refining	10,000	7,600	-2400	-24.0	-240
	Other petroleum & coal products	2,600	2,000	-600	-23.1	-60
30	RUBBER & MISC. PLASTICS PRODUCTS	36,650	35,100	-1550	-4.2	-155
301	Tires & inner tubes	2,000	800	-1200	-60.0	-120
306	Fabricated rubber products, n.e.c.	4,300	3,900	-400	-9.3	-40
307	Miscellaneous plastics products	28,300	28,800	500	1.8	50
	Other rubber & misc. plastics products	2,050	1,600	-450	-22.0	-45
31	LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	11,300	8,100	-3200	-28.3	-320
314	Footwear, exc. rubber	8,700	6,200	-2500	-28.7	-250
	Other leather & leather products	2,600	1,900	-700	-26.9	-70
	TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	3,648,240	4,148,000	499760	13.7	49976
10-14	MINING	36,340	33,600	-2740	-7.5	-274
10	METAL MINING	20	0	-20	-100.0	-2
11	ANTHRACITE MINING	2,440	2,200	-240	-9.8	-24
12	BITUMINOUS COAL & LIGNITE MINING	23,600	21,000	-2600	-11.0	-260
13	OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	5,680	6,000	320	5.6	32
14	NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	4,600	4,400	-200	-4.3	-20

TABLE 20 (Cont.)

PENNSYLVANIA
ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
ANNUAL AVERAGE: 1985 AND 1995

[Data are a count of jobs]

SIC	Industry Title	Estimated 1985 Employment	Projected 1995 Employment	Employment Change 1985-95		
				Net Change	Percent Change	Annual Average Change
15-17	CONSTRUCTION	189,600	209,000	19400	10.2	1940
15	GENERAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	51,200	57,900	6700	13.1	670
16	HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	31,900	36,000	4100	12.9	410
17	SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	106,500	115,100	8600	8.1	860
40-49	TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	239,600	245,500	5900	2.5	590
40	RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	22,700	17,500	-5200	-22.9	-520
41	LOCAL & INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	20,700	22,500	1800	8.7	180
42	TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	66,200	69,700	3500	5.3	350
44	WATER TRANSPORTATION	4,800	4,400	-400	-8.3	-40
45	TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	12,300	14,800	2500	20.3	250
46	PIPE LINES, EXCEPT NATURAL GAS	700	700	0	0.0	0
47	TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	10,400	13,100	2700	26.0	270
48	COMMUNICATION	48,700	47,500	-1200	-2.5	-120
49	ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	53,100	55,300	2200	4.1	220
491	Electric services	26,900	28,000	1100	4.1	110
492	Gas production & distribution	8,800	8,400	-400	-4.5	-40
	Other electric, gas & sanitary services	17,400	18,900	1500	8.6	150
50-51	WHOLESALE TRADE	253,800	287,000	33200	13.1	3320
50	WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	158,400	186,000	27600	17.4	2760
51	WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	95,400	101,000	5600	5.9	560

TABLE 20 (Cont.)

PENNSYLVANIA
ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
ANNUAL AVERAGE: 1985 AND 1995

[Data are a count of jobs]

SIC	Industry Title	Estimated 1985 Employment	Projected 1995 Employment	Employment Change 1985-95		
				Net Change	Percent Change	Annual Average Change
52-59	RETAIL TRADE	815,680	933,200	117520	14.4	11752
52	BUILDING MATERIALS & GARDEN SUPPLIES	27,200	30,700	3500	12.9	350
53	GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	128,550	142,000	13450	10.5	1345
531	Department stores	115,050	128,000	12950	11.3	1295
	Other general merchandise stores	13,500	14,000	500	3.7	50
54	FOOD STORES	143,530	163,400	19870	13.8	1987
541	Grocery stores	119,790	136,000	16210	13.5	1621
	Other food stores	23,740	27,400	3660	15.4	366
55	AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	85,300	93,300	8000	9.4	800
56	APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	46,800	50,100	3300	7.1	330
57	FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHINGS STORES	30,500	33,900	3400	11.1	340
58	EATING & DRINKING PLACES	246,900	300,000	53100	21.5	5310
59	MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	106,900	119,800	12900	12.1	1290
60-67	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	262,500	304,300	41800	15.9	4180
60	BANKING	84,200	95,800	11600	13.8	1160
602	Commercial & stock savings banks	77,300	88,000	10700	13.8	1070
	Other banking	6,900	7,800	900	13.0	90
61	CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	25,900	31,500	5600	21.6	560
62	SECURITY, COMMODITY BROKERS & SERVICES	11,600	14,200	2600	22.4	260
63	INSURANCE CARRIERS	74,700	85,500	10800	14.5	1080
631	Life insurance	29,300	32,200	2900	9.9	290
633	Fire, marine & casualty insurance	29,800	33,000	3200	10.7	320
	Other insurance carriers	15,600	20,300	4700	30.1	470

TABLE 20 (Cont.)

PENNSYLVANIA

ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

ANNUAL AVERAGE: 1985 AND 1995

(Data are a count of jobs)

SIC	Industry Title	Estimated 1985 Employment	Projected 1995 Employment	Employment Change 1985-95		
				Net Change	Percent Change	Annual Average Change
64	INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS & SERVICE	22,650	26,500	3850	17.0	385
65	REAL ESTATE	37,400	42,300	4900	13.1	490
66	COMBINED REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, ETC.	800	900	100	12.5	10
67	HOLDING & OTHER INVESTMENT OFFICES	5,250	7,600	2350	44.8	235
70-89	SERVICES	1,171,120	1,448,400	277280	23.7	27728
70	HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	51,200	61,400	10200	19.9	1020
72	PERSONAL SERVICES	49,180	56,700	7520	15.3	752
73	BUSINESS SERVICES	187,100	267,000	79900	42.7	7990
75	AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES & GARAGES	33,120	38,000	4880	14.7	488
76	MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES	14,630	18,800	4170	28.5	417
78	MOTION PICTURES	5,630	5,600	-30	-0.5	-3
79	AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	39,000	46,900	7900	20.3	790
80	HEALTH SERVICES (Excl. State & Local government-run hospitals)	387,200	481,500	94300	24.4	9430
805	Nursing & personal care facilities	64,800	91,000	26200	40.4	2620
806	Hospitals	216,700	245,000	28300	13.1	2830
	Other health services	105,700	145,500	39800	37.7	3980
81	LEGAL SERVICES	31,400	42,000	10600	33.8	1060
82	EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (excl. State & Local govt.-run schools,colleges & univ.)	138,400	154,400	16000	11.6	1600
83	SOCIAL SERVICES	69,250	91,500	22250	32.1	2225
84	MUSEUMS, BOTANICAL, ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS	1,770	1,800	30	1.7	3

TABLE 20 (Cont.)

PENNSYLVANIA
ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
ANNUAL AVERAGE: 1985 AND 1995

[Data are a count of jobs]

SIC	Industry Title	Estimated 1985 Employment	Projected 1995 Employment	Employment Change 1985-95		
				Net Change	Percent Change	Annual Average Change
86	MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	94,070	98,100	4030	4.3	403
89	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	53,300	63,700	10400	19.5	1040
	OTHER SERVICES	15,870	21,000	5130	32.3	513
	GOVERNMENT	679,600	687,000	7400	1.1	740
	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	137,800	136,000	-1800	-1.3	-180
	Post office	39,700	40,000	300	0.8	30
	Other Federal Government	98,100	96,000	-2100	-2.1	-210
	STATE GOVERNMENT	147,500	151,000	3500	2.4	350
	State education	38,990	42,500	3510	9.0	351
	Other State Government	108,510	108,500	-10	.0	-1
	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	394,300	400,000	5700	1.4	570
	Local education	230,010	238,500	8490	3.7	849
	Other Local Government	164,290	161,500	-2790	-1.7	-279

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division.

C. Income and Wage Characteristics and Trends

Personal income is income received from all sources by residents. These sources include wages, salaries, unemployment insurance benefits, property income, dividends, royalties, and other business income. Dividing total personal income for a year by the state's total resident population for that year yields per capital personal income. Thus, per capita income applies to each individual regardless of age or labor force participation. Table 21 provides a historical view of county, state and national per capita income through the 1970s. Total personal income as well as per capita income for 1981 thru 1984 for Pennsylvania and all counties is shown in Table 22. This is the latest year (1984) for which county per capita income figures are available. Eleven counties, led by Montgomery County with $18,182, ranked above the 1984 Pennsylvania per capita personal income of $12,292. All of these counties were from metropolitan areas, while the rural and mountainous counties from the southcentral and northeastern sections of the state were ranked the lowest. These included Fulton County at $7,971, Bedford County at $8,020, Huntingdon County at $8,453 and Potter County at $8,496.

Although 1984 is the latest year for which county per capita income figures are available, Table 23 gives comparisons by state for 1986. Pennsylvania, at $14,249 per year, ranked 21st among the 50 states and fell $392 short of the national average of $14,641. The highest per capita income in 1986 was in Connecticut ($19,600), while the lowest was in Mississippi ($9,716). Between 1980 and 1986 Pennsylvania's per capita income increased by 44.8 percent, slightly less than the national average of 47.7 percent. The fastest rates of increase for the seven-year period were in Massachusetts (66.9 percent) and New Hampshire (65.1 percent), while the lowest was in Wyoming (10.9 percent), the only state whose per capita income increase was less than 28 percent during that period. Georgia had the fifth largest percent increase; however, it ranked 28th in per capita income.

Table 24 gives 1986 average annual wages for Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and counties in Pennsylvania. These data, which are based on total payroll for UC-insured workers plus federal workers divided by the number of employes, differs from the per capita income figures in Tables 21 and 22, which consist of all income (not just payroll wages and salaries)divided by total population (not just employed workers). The Philadelphia PMSA posted the highest annual wages among Pennsylvania's 15 Metropolitan Statistical Areas. This 1986 average was $21,422, well above the state average of $19,358. It was closely followed by wages of $20,185 and $19,431 posted by the Pittsburgh and Beaver County PMSAs. The lowest MSA average was $15,793 in Altoona.

Table 25 offers national wage rates for some selected professional, administrative, technical, and clerical occupations. These figures are useful as comparisons with local wage rates.

Table 26 contains information on employment, total wages paid, and average wages paid in selected industries in Pennsylvania. Data presented are for the third quarter 1986. While these figures should not be regarded as representative of all employes in an industry, they are valuable in showing relative differences in wage levels among industries and the selective impact of each industry payroll on the state economy. During the third quarter of 1986, petroleum and coal products reported average monthly wages of $3,178.53, the highest wages paid among the industries presented. Retail trade averaged $854.84 per month during the quarter, the lowest earnings presented. Public utilities reported average monthly wages of $2,705.19, the highest wages in the nonmanufacturing sector. Table 27 presents data obtained via records of employers reporting wages for unemployment compensation purposes. Presented in this table are annual average employment and wage information by major industry group for the state of Pennsylvania for the year 1986.

Pennsylvania's goods-producing industries are ranked in Table 28 in order of their 1986 average weekly earnings. The 1986 rankings are compared with data ten years earlier. The highest 1986 weekly earnings were reported in electric, gas and sanitary service, where the average worker earned $608.62 per week, an increase of $315.06 over the ten-year period. The lowest weekly wage was $178.12 in the general merchandise stores line, representing a gain of $74.85 or 72.5 percent from 1976. The fastest rate of earnings increase over this ten-year period was the 116.7 percent rise in communications. The average manufacturing employe in Pennsylvania earned $391.55 per week in 1986, a ten-year gain of $181.44 or 86.4 percent. In general, earnings were significantly higher in the durable goods sector, where the average was $431.96 per week, than in nondurable goods, where the average was only $341.34.

Table 29 shows earnings growth in Pennsylvania's manufacturing industries for the period 1967 thru 1986, plus the first six months of 1987, adjusted for inflation. As the table and Graph 3 show, there has been comparatively little growth in actual purchasing power over the past 19 years. Although factory workers' earnings were at an all-time high of $408.53 in June 1987, their purchasing power in 1967 dollars was only $120.12, an increase of only $7.60 or 6.8 percent from 1967. Pennsylvania's real earnings increased substantially during the 1970s, peaking at $130.50 (in 1967 dollars) during 1978, then falling to $114.63 in 1982 and rising to $119.92 in 1984. This pattern of increases and decreases in earnings potential is sometimes linked directly to the pattern of employment shifts in the manufacturing sector, however, in actuality, earnings and employment often move in opposite directions, as can be observed by the rise in average wages following a sizeable layoff in an industry. The increase in average wages does not come from employes being given raises but rather from the layoff of workers with little seniority and therefore comparatively lower wages, leaving a higher average wage among those who remain. In this case, however, the drop in both earnings and employment in the 1980s reflects the impact of a pair of national recessions, which resulted in large-scale layoffs, reduction of companies' operating costs, and the negotiation of wage-and-benefit concession contracts with the unions.

Table 30 compares average weekly earnings; average weekly hours and average hourly earnings of employes in manufacturing industries within Pennsylvania's Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The table reveals that during the second quarter of 1987 (latest available) the longest workweek occurred in the York MSA and averaged 42.3 hours. The Scranton--Wilkes-Barre MSA displayed the shortest workweek at 38.7 hours. The highest weekly earnings were in the Sharon MSA where the average factory worker took home $468.42 per week. The Pittsburgh PMSA was second with earnings averaging $465.79. These high earnings levels are the result of the prominence of the steel industry in both areas. Although the industry has suffered sizeable employment losses, and the unions have had to agree to wage concessions, the large steel industry payroll still makes both areas the state's manufacturing wage leaders.

TABLE 21

TOTAL PER CAPITA INCOME BY COUNTY: 1969-1980
(Pennsylvania And U.S. Included For Comparison)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	70-80 Change
Adams	3,334	3,544	3,667	3,911	4,201	4,583	4,848	5,342	5,804	6,568	7,279	7,817	120.6%
Allegheny	4,004	4,270	4,434	4,824	5,318	5,981	6,559	7,191	7,918	8,549	9,570	10,609	148.5
Armstrong	2,726	2,901	3,076	3,407	3,735	4,223	4,771	5,385	5,942	6,791	7,593	8,221	183.4
Beaver	3,288	3,426	3,560	3,880	4,363	5,147	5,634	6,123	6,779	7,755	8,679	9,655	181.8
Bedford	2,691	2,899	3,075	3,250	3,526	3,807	4,092	4,485	4,895	5,311	5,807	6,261	116.0
Berks	3,851	4,077	4,271	4,683	5,102	5,576	5,924	6,532	7,285	7,982	8,841	9,759	139.4
Blair	2,947	3,188	3,307	3,527	3,915	4,290	4,611	5,176	5,681	6,252	6,905	7,542	136.6
Bradford	2,877	3.090	3,119	3,488	3,896	4,283	4,415	4,823	5,194	5,894	6,631	7,097	129.7
Bucks	4,016	4,253	4,484	4,884	5,316	5,837	6,238	6,915	7,590	8,631	9,572	10,534	147.7
Butler	3,195	3,397	3,578	3,849	4,251	4,745	5,114	5,529	6,114	7,150	8,078	8,865	161.0
Cambria	2,848	3,093	3,287	3,663	4,099	4,625	5,228	5,698	6,168	6,669	7,585	8,264	167.2
Cameron	3,761	3,802	3,783	3,890	4,370	4,975	5,086	5,469	6,234	6,596	7,451	8,265	117.4
Carbon	3,077	3,369	3,617	3,987	4,435	4,860	5,303	5,770	6,272	6,939	7,694	8,371	148.5
Centre	2,702	2,869	3,043	3,273	3,669	3,945	4,373	4,770	5,168	5,837	6,413	7,132	148.6
Chester	4,350	4,562	4,764	5,165	5,676	6,179	6,624	7,368	8,123	9,532	10,608	11,462	151.2
Clarion	2,893	3,094	3,257	3,525	4,038	4,713	5,202	5,424	6,064	6,671	7,401	7,772	151.2
Clearfield	2,672	2,940	3,175	3,424	3,869	4,494	4,867	5,128	5,842	6,439	7,213	7,847	166.9
Clinton	3,019	3,064	3,245	3,533	4,066	4,447	4,754	5,182	5,640	6,380	7,106	7,248	136.6
Columbia	2,983	3,185	3,283	3,604	4,052	4,421	4,755	5,105	5,494	6,262	6,910	7,515	135.9
Crawford	3,132	3,299	3,445	3,701	4,067	4,413	4,758	5,157	5,656	6,229	6,946	7,409	124.6
Cumberland	3,883	4,171	4,470	4,950	5,464	6,032	6,470	7,131	7,801	8,524	9,392	10,172	143.9
Dauphin	3,639	4,001	4,279	4,658	5,147	5,703	6,169	6,689	7,301	8,011	8,762	9,694	142.3
Delaware	4,534	4,700	4,916	5,332	5,865	6,466	6,928	7,564	8,227	9,056	10,063	11,084	135.8
Elk	3,200	3,392	3,520	3,783	4,283	4,881	4,943	5,588	6,301	6,891	7,799	8,374	146.9
Erie	3,483	3,781	4,021	4,312	4,762	5,317	5,634	5,953	6,573	7,349	8,112	8,762	131.7
Fayette	2,595	2,896	3,091	3,311	3,702	4,089	4,530	4,919	5,353	6,189	7,026	7,615	162.9
Forest	2,545	2,781	2,934	3,112	3,559	3,990	4,337	4,982	5,280	5,578	6,615	7,189	158.5
Franklin	3,401	3,572	3,674	4,107	4,570	5,031	5,407	5,882	6,451	7,068	7,796	8,545	139.2
Fulton	2,351	2,369	2,494	2,795	3,164	3,523	3,798	3,987	4,430	5,132	5,770	6,343	167.8
Greene	2,479	2,743	2,827	3,110	3,527	3,869	4,331	4,695	5,056	5,293	6,244	7,039	156.6
Huntingdon	2,639	2,797	2,970	3,148	3,528	3,896	4,153	4,551	4,980	5,557	6,163	6,503	132.5
Indiana	2,570	2,902	3,096	3,415	3,874	4,509	4,946	5,183	5,788	6,539	7,376	7,929	173.2
Jefferson	2,681	2,979	3,273	3,544	3,983	4,499	4,917	5,218	5,782	6,502	7.220	7,861	163.9
Juniata	2,934	3,153	3,324	3,652	4,262	4,614	4,800	5,363	5,758	6,233	6,872	7,350	133.1
Lackawanna	3,135	3,369	3,647	4,010	4,452	4,773	5,080	5,575	6,022	6,592	7,358	8,099	140.4
Lancaster	3,798	4,119	4,211	4,587	5,100	5,440	5,713	6,308	6,895	7,645	8,531	9,171	122.7
Lawrence	3,352	3,483	3,668	3,999	4,391	4,806	5,115	5,505	5,998	6,638	7,308	7,740	122.2
Lebanon	3,512	3,767	3,794	4,188	4,584	5,086	4,676	5,860	6,479	7,112	7,920	8,659	129.9
Lehigh	3,649	3,939	4,197	4,659	5,202	5,737	6,197	6,695	7,323	8,277	9,165	10,160	157.9
Luzerne	3,158	3,452	3,723	4,061	4,561	4,870	5,231	5,674	6,184	6,655	7,344	8,047	133.1
Lycoming	3,285	3,501	3,617	3,962	4,392	4,795	5,134	5,603	6,163	6,836	7,412	8,099	131.3
McKean	3,429	3,531	3,642	3,909	4,352	4,913	5,324	5,976	6,307	6,809	7,729	8,296	134.9
Mercer	3,339	3,492	3,644	4,013	4,501	5,082	5,332	5,665	6,317	7,016	7,779	8,578	145.6
Mifflin	3,085	3,233	3,479	3,643	3,755	4,136	4,437	4,983	5,312	5,790	6,440	7,031	117.5
Monroe	3,716	4,009	4,297	4,612	4,969	5,287	5,572	5,931	6,380	7,324	7,965	8,563	113.6
Montgomery	5,627	5,823	6,004	6,467	7,019	7,703	8,187	8,896	9,736	10,998	12,163	13,311	128.6
Montour	2,747	2,815	2,909	3,229	3,714	4,034	4,424	4,966	5,457	6,482	7,269	8,158	189.8
Northampton	3,915	4,169	4,281	4,674	5,236	5,871	6,313	6,843	7,402	7,949	8,840	9,767	134.3
Northumberland	3,126	3,428	3,604	3,899	4,328	4,654	4,981	5,428	5,879	6,286	6,896	7,637	122.8
Perry	2,895	3,135	3,282	3,535	4,015	4,315	4,644	5,150	5,573	6,555	7,187	7,691	145.3
Philadelphia	3,635	3,876	4,133	4,507	4,871	5,288	5,732	6,211	6,666	6,949	7,619	8,510	119.6
Pike	3,263	3,587	3,792	4,095	4,420	4,578	4,765	5,089	5,530	7,043	7,721	8,128	126.6
Potter	2,631	2,716	2,780	2,968	3,361	3,785	3,942	4,371	4,809	5,496	6,276	6,614	143.5
Schuylkill	3,094	3,370	3,637	3,887	4,365	4,720	5,066	5,532	5,995	6,364	7,061	7,745	129.8
Snyder	3,009	3,245	3,350	3,581	4,054	4,284	4,440	5,036	5,476	5,956	6,575	7,040	116.9
Somerset	2,685	2,941	3,182	3,397	3,828	4,314	4,876	5,396	5,948	6,595	7,496	7,904	168.8
Sullivan	2,597	2,785	2,833	3,074	3,561	3,871	4,123	4,334	4,488	5,544	6,086	6,781	143.5
Susquehanna	2,733	2,894	2,991	3,219	3,636	3,801	4,058	4,370	4,793	6,037	6,635	7,041	143.3
Tioga	2,624	2,776	2,874	3,179	3,525	3,950	4,177	4,561	5,093	5,728	6,346	6,734	142.6
Union	2,912	3,190	3,283	3,676	4,110	4,335	4,563	5,030	5,464	6,115	6,839	7,400	132.0
Venango	3,132	3,484	3,618	3,860	4,369	4,910	5,345	5,985	6,562	7,099	7,909	8,783	152.1
Warren	3,485	3,678	3,752	4,056	4,589	5,074	5,316	5,987	6,557	7,161	7,992	8,613	134.2
Washington	3,293	3,547	3,681	4,033	4,429	4,984	5,482	5,998	6,591	7,395	8,378	9,188	159.0
Wayne	2,972	3,201	3,344	3,752	4,175	4,517	4,658	4,867	5,354	6,381	6,949	7,593	137.2
Westmoreland	3,371	3,572	3,714	4,056	4,466	4,965	5,405	5,975	6,600	7,490	8,353	9,149	156.1
Wyoming	3,065	3,225	3,296	3,473	3,757	4,046	4,279	4,538	4,829	5,879	6,691	7,303	126.4
York	3,857	4,181	4,274	4,665	5,078	5,464	5,731	6,258	6,843	7,563	8,350	9,130	118.4
PENNSYLVANIA	3,684	3,928	4,118	4,478	4,928	5,428	5,640	6,380	6,969	7,668	8,513	9,352	138.1
UNITED STATES	3,714	3,965	4,167	4,515	5,010	5,448	5,841	6,367	6,984	7,772	8,651	9,496	140.7

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, May 1986.

TABLE 22

PENNSYLVANIA

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME BY COUNTY: 1981-1984

Area Title	Total Personal Income					Per Capita Personal Income				
	Millions of Dollars				% Change	Dollars				1984 Rank in State
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1983-84	1981	1982	1983	1984	
Pennsylvania	122,620.9	129,652.0	135,708.7	146,283.3	7.79	10,323	10,915	11,415	12,292	—
Metropolitan portion	106,867.7	113,097.2	118,498.9	127,756.9	7.81	10,637	11,260	11,791	12,706	—
Nonmetropolitan portion	15,753.2	16,554.8	17,207.8	18,526.4	7.66	8,603	9,026	9,358	10,035	—
Adams	598.8	642.9	670.5	723.8	7.92	8,604	9,186	9,533	10,480	34
Allegheny	16,985.8	17,735.5	18,078.4	19,130.4	5.82	11,804	12,394	12,712	13,569	7
Armstrong	707.3	738.1	790.6	860.9	8.89	9,073	9,429	10,062	10,469	35
Beaver	2,145.0	2,111.6	2,056.0	2,142.6	4.21	10,608	10,437	10,246	10,758	28
Bedford	329.7	349.4	368.2	385.4	4.67	6,976	7,323	7,656	8,020	66
Berks	3,394.1	3,587.1	3,876.2	4,252.6	9.71	10,799	11,403	12,290	13,407	8
Blair	1,123.9	1,161.8	1,199.0	1,276.9	6.50	8,278	8,553	8,894	9,501	51
Bradford	502.3	533.2	546.7	600.0	9.75	7,923	8,307	8,557	9,380	56
Bucks	5,643.9	6,078.3	6,626.9	7,257.4	9.51	11,540	12,269	13,219	14,270	4
Butler	1,458.8	1,507.6	1,565.3	1,668.0	6.56	9,482	10,065	10,425	11,028	22
Cambria	1,629.1	1,659.8	1,675.5	1,772.3	5.78	8,972	9,253	9,406	10,007	43
Cameron	59.4	60.4	62.5	67.6	8.16	8,878	8,864	9,334	10,222	37
Carbon	489.3	525.9	547.8	588.0	7.38	9,112	9,746	10,142	10,887	26
Centre	888.9	952.4	1,022.5	1,120.1	9.55	7,758	8,378	8,923	9,786	48
Chester	4,058.0	4,378.1	4,749.6	5,212.1	9.74	12,589	13,440	14,412	15,571	2
Clarion	369.0	388.1	383.4	414.2	8.03	8,514	8,927	8,847	9,613	49
Clearfield	722.6	768.0	791.3	847.9	7.15	8,694	9,270	9,359	10,031	42
Clinton	310.5	321.3	331.5	353.6	6.67	7,981	8,307	8,448	9,037	58
Columbia	514.5	540.7	569.2	607.0	6.64	8,274	8,725	9,129	9,817	47
Crawford	722.7	739.4	765.2	845.2	10.45	8,107	8,249	8,527	9,492	54
Cumberland	2,008.2	2,170.2	2,330.0	2,542.9	9.14	11,094	11,932	12,637	13,706	5
Dauphin	2,511.2	2,654.1	2,788.3	3,024.3	8.46	10,648	11,336	11,843	12,825	9
Delaware	6,769.8	7,272.9	7,761.7	8,430.0	8.61	12,300	13,199	14,095	15,289	3
Elk	358.6	378.7	393.3	432.8	10.04	9,357	9,981	10,473	11,505	15
Erie	2,668.9	2,805.0	2,907.2	3,141.6	8.07	8,603	9,962	10,306	11,136	21
Fayette	1,328.8	1,388.9	1,409.8	1,485.2	5.35	8,388	8,799	8,900	9,330	57
Forest	40.5	42.2	41.0	43.9	7.07	7,968	8,413	8,028	8,709	62
Franklin	1,092.8	1,152.6	1,206.6	1,297.8	7.56	9,518	10,011	10,437	11,164	20
Fulton	90.3	94.2	99.6	108.0	8.43	8,895	7,159	7,416	7,971	67
Greene	315.6	332.3	342.9	364.0	6.15	7,788	8,165	8,363	8,834	60
Huntingdon	304.9	324.2	337.2	361.1	7.09	7,199	7,624	7,879	8,453	65
Indiana	803.4	840.0	859.2	917.7	6.81	8,697	9,060	9,218	9,834	45
Jefferson	419.7	440.4	462.2	497.9	7.72	8,736	9,086	9,483	10,178	39
Juniata	158.4	172.4	182.7	200.5	9.74	8,187	8,884	9,304	10,113	41
Lackawanna	2,034.4	2,193.0	2,310.7	2,457.9	6.37	8,938	9,733	10,274	10,974	24
Lancaster	3,724.4	3,982.9	4,257.1	4,721.7	10.91	10,131	10,720	11,278	12,382	11
Lawrence	923.3	943.6	969.4	1,039.7	7.25	8,682	8,688	9,140	9,829	46
Lebanon	1,057.9	1,131.2	1,196.2	1,304.2	9.03	9,623	10,194	10,787	11,721	13
Lehigh	3,089.4	3,313.6	3,466.2	3,777.9	8.99	11,248	12,048	12,609	13,663	6
Luzerne	3,027.6	3,287.7	3,453.4	3,665.7	6.15	8,879	9,604	10,222	10,898	25
Lycoming	1,055.0	1,107.1	1,144.1	1,233.0	7.77	8,978	9,420	9,750	10,527	32
McKean	464.8	486.5	500.2	532.4	6.44	9,202	9,788	10,118	10,611	27
Mercer	1,220.9	1,214.7	1,211.5	1,295.2	6.91	9,548	9,544	9,538	10,187	38
Mifflin	363.4	374.0	384.8	416.8	8.32	7,759	8,029	8,264	8,934	59
Monroe	665.8	715.2	792.8	867.5	9.42	9,370	9,769	10,585	11,234	19
Montgomery	9,481.9	10,241.0	10,958.8	11,975.3	9.28	14,597	15,740	16,746	18,182	1
Montour	158.4	163.8	176.7	191.8	8.55	9,285	9,742	10,398	11,295	17
Northampton	2,444.9	2,563.0	2,689.7	2,928.9	8.89	10,761	11,261	11,737	12,689	10
Northumberland	838.2	894.3	934.9	1,000.7	7.04	8,355	8,925	9,332	9,986	44
Perry	304.7	331.6	358.1	395.2	10.36	8,445	9,037	9,685	10,504	33
Philadelphia	15,730.7	16,640.5	17,296.9	18,561.8	7.31	9,400	9,997	10,448	11,272	18
Pike	165.3	186.0	203.6	226.4	11.20	8,790	9,461	10,267	11,000	23
Potter	130.9	138.4	143.7	155.9	8.49	7,291	7,710	7,916	8,455	64
Schuylkill	1,370.6	1,480.0	1,553.9	1,667.4	8.02	8,578	9,333	9,906	10,575	31
Snyder	266.3	281.4	304.9	334.0	9.54	7,840	8,197	8,745	9,440	55
Somerset	697.2	723.3	732.1	777.9	6.26	8,549	8,884	8,952	9,500	52
Sullivan	48.3	49.5	50.1	54.6	8.98	7,674	7,810	8,053	8,810	61
Susquehanna	289.6	317.2	336.1	369.0	9.79	7,609	8,374	8,773	9,439	53
Tioga	299.7	309.5	319.6	344.3	7.73	7,228	7,549	7,965	8,547	63
Union	270.7	293.3	311.6	340.9	9.40	8,145	8,782	9,285	10,141	40
Venango	635.8	661.0	644.3	694.6	8.25	8,660	10,119	9,963	10,620	30
Warren	457.5	472.6	478.4	505.4	6.93	9,545	9,858	9,953	10,605	29
Washington	2,190.4	2,273.1	2,320.7	2,458.0	5.92	10,115	10,479	10,678	11,317	16
Wayne	304.7	325.2	358.2	391.8	9.32	8,525	8,965	9,657	10,362	36
Westmoreland	3,971.3	4,158.7	4,262.7	4,477.2	5.03	10,123	10,616	10,921	11,581	14
Wyoming	210.1	221.7	240.6	259.9	8.02	7,927	8,295	8,913	9,504	50
York	3,173.2	3,355.8	3,538.9	3,892.5	9.99	10,044	10,597	11,143	12,074	12

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1988

TABLE 23

STATES RANKED ON PER CAPITA INCOME: 1986 *

Percent Change 1980 to 1986

Rank	State	Per Capita Income	% of U.S.	% Incr. 1980 to 1986	Rank	State	Per Capita Income	% of U.S.	% Incr. 1980 to 1986
1	Connecticut	19,600	134	62.9	25	Nebraska	13,742	94	48.9
	Dist. of Columbia	19,397	132	52.1	26	Texas	13,478	92	37.5
2	New Jersey	18,626	127	62.7	25	Arizona	13,474	92	46.2
3	Alaska	17,796	122	29.0	28	Georgia	13,446	92	61.0
4	Massachusetts	17,722	121	66.9	29	Iowa	13,348	91	40.5
5	New York	17,111	117	58.5	30	Vermont	13,348	91	58.3
6	California	16,904	115	45.8	31	Oregon	13,328	91	35.8
7	Maryland	16,864	115	56.0	32	Indiana	13,136	90	42.3
8	New Hampshire	15,911	109	65.1	33	Maine	12,790	87	55.8
9	Illinois	15,586	106	44.1	34	Wyoming	12,781	87	10.9
10	Nevada	15,437	105	36.2	35	North Dakota	12,472	85	46.2
11	Virginia	15,408	105	56.5	36	North Carolina	12,438	85	55.9
12	Colorado	15,234	104	43.9	37	Oklahoma	12,283	84	30.6
13	Delaware	15,010	103	48.0	38	Tennessee	12,002	82	49.7
14	Washington	15,009	103	39.6	39	South Dakota	11,814	81	44.0
15	Minnesota	14,994	102	49.6	40	Montana	11,803	81	33.1
16	Hawaii	14,886	102	39.8	41	New Mexico	11,422	78	40.3
17	Michigan	14,775	101	45.3	42	Alabama	11,336	77	47.6
18	Kansas	14,650	100	47.5	43	South Carolina	11,299	77	49.0
19	Florida	14,646	100	50.2	44	Kentucky	11,238	77	40.8
	UNITED STATES	14,641	100	47.7	45	Idaho	11,223	77	30.5
20	Rhode Island	14,579	100	51.3	46	Louisiana	11,193	76	28.1
21	PENNSYLVANIA	14,249	97	44.8	47	Arkansas	11,073	76	48.5
22	Ohio	13,933	95	43.8	48	Utah	10,981	75	38.4
23	Wisconsin	13,909	95	41.7	49	West Virginia	10,576	72	31.9
24	Missouri	13,789	94	48.6	50	Mississippi	9,716	66	42.6

* Pennsylvania per capita income for 1985 was 13,437.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, August 1987.

TABLE 24

1986 AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES

PENNSYLVANIA 1986 AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES $19,358

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Average Annual Wage	Metropolitan Statistical Area	Average Annual Wage
Allentown-Bethlehem (Pa. Part)	$ 18,826	Philadelphia(Pa. Part)	$ 21,422
Altoona	15,793	Pittsburgh	20,185
Beaver County	19,431	Reading	18,962
Erie	18,687	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre	15,946
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	18,796	Sharon	16,989
Johnstown	16,322	State College	17,264
Lancaster	17,815	Williamsport	16,970
		York	17,775

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES

COUNTY	Average Annual Wage	COUNTY	Average Annual Wage	COUNTY	Average Annual Wage
Adams	$ 14,110	Delaware	$ 20,648	Montgomery	$ 21,265
Allegheny	20,882	Elk	18,274	Montour	20,153
Armstrong	17,609	Erie	18,687	Northampton	18,314
Beaver	19,431	Fayette	15,588	Northumberland	15,700
Bedford	14,147	Forest	14,136	Perry	12,342
Berks	18,962	Franklin	16,432	Philadelphia	22,304
Blair	15,793	Fulton	15,784	Pike	12,756
Bradford	17,515	Greene	20,763	Potter	13,976
Bucks	18,978	Huntingdon	15,277	Schuylkill	14,596
Butler	18,654	Indiana	18,528	Snyder	14,922
Cambria	16,978	Jefferson	16,635	Somerset	14,711
Cameron	15,921	Juniata	13,114	Sullivan	13,088
Carbon	13,964	Lackawanna	15,707	Susquehanna	13,691
Centre	17,264	Lancaster	17,815	Tioga	14,431
Chester	21,684	Lawrence	16,543	Union	16,050
Clarion	16,530	Lebanon	16,195	Venango	18,280
Clearfield	15,971	Lehigh	19,583	Warren	17,440
Clinton	16,385	Luzerne	16,041	Washington	18,566
Columbia	15,184	Lycoming	16,970	Wayne	14,427
Crawford	16,554	McKean	16,805	Westmoreland	18,395
Cumberland	19,095	Mercer	16,989	Wyoming	20,308
Dauphin	19,523	Mifflin	16,110	York	18,412
		Monroe	15,662		

NOTE: Average Annual Wages are derived from the ES-202 report of Pennsylvania's insured employment and include Federal Government. The data, on a "place-of-work" basis, is derived by dividing annual payroll by the average employment within each area under consideration.

SOURCE: Research & Statistics Division, Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.

TABLE 25

NATIONAL WAGE RATES FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

MARCH 1986

	ENTRY LEVEL CLASS	HIGHEST LEVEL CLASS
PROFESSIONALS		
ACCOUNTANTS	$21,024	$ 61,546
AUDITORS	$21,545	$ 39,705
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS	$20,468	$ 32,116
CHIEF ACCOUNTANTS	$47,963	$ 80,409
ATTORNEYS	$31,014	$101,169
BUYERS	$21,242	$ 41,304
COMPUTER PROGRAMERS	$20,832	$ 42,934
SYSTEM ANALYSTS	$29,141	$ 71,770
JOB ANALYSTS	$22,240	$ 38,206
DIRECTORS OF PERSONNEL	$39,817	$ 75,170
CHEMISTS	$22,539	$ 74,607
ENGINEERS	$27,866	$ 79,021
ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS	$16,882	$ 32,718
DRAFTERS	$13,054	$ 31,004
COMPUTER OPERATORS	$13,727	$ 28,936
PHOTOGRAPHERS	$16,636	$ 35,094
CLERICAL		
ACCOUNTING CLERKS	$12,517	$ 21,872
FILE CLERKS	$10,335	$ 15,625
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS	$13,146	$ 16,901
MESSENGERS	$12,276	$ 12,276
PERSONNEL CLERKS	$14,193	$ 23,702
PURCHASING ASSISTANTS	$13,994	$ 29,384
SECRETARIES	$16,326	$ 28,051
STENOGRAPHERS	$18,374	$ 21,739
TYPISTS	$12,584	$ 16,854
GENERAL CLERKS	$10,487	$ 19,322

SOURCE: BLS: National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical, and Clerical Pay--March 1986.

TABLE 26
PENNSYLVANIA
EMPLOYMENT, TOTAL WAGES PAID AND AVERAGE WAGES PAID IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES - THIRD QUARTER 1986

SIC CODE	INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF FIRMS	MONTHLY AVERAGE OF EMPLOYES	THREE MONTH'S WAGES PAID	AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES PAID*
	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES				
	DURABLE GOODS				
24	Lumber and Wood Products	1,339	28,489	$ 120,703,099	$ 1,412.26
25	Furniture and Fixtures	447	20,767	97,027,908	1,557.41
32	Stone, Clay, and Glass	812	47,686	298,349,896	2,085.50
33	Primary Metal Industries	560	88,033	658,144,917	2,492.04
34	Fabricated Metal Products	1,817	91,412	537,641,925	1,960.50
35	Machinery,Exc. Electrical	2,643	104,820	691,712,018	2,199.68
36	Electric & Electronic Eq.	806	97,172	599,537,725	2,056.63
37	Transportation Equipment	329	60,322	453,396,569	2,505.44
38	Instruments & Rel. Prod.	478	35,526	224,986,060	2,110.98
39	Miscellaneous Manufact.	492	21,022	109,697,499	1,739.38
	NONDURABLE GOODS				
20	Food and Kindred Products	1,280	91,013	$ 476,204,517	$ 1,744.09
21	Tobacco Products	22	1,590	8,017,438	1,681.16
22	Textile Mill Products	420	30,927	117,924,856	1,271.02
23	Apparel and Allied Products	1,430	91,742	255,633,762	928.81
26	Paper and Allied Products	378	41,751	274,954,905	2,195.20
27	Printing and Publishing	2,331	79,621	423,138,064	1,771.48
28	Chemical and Allied Prod.	554	58,736	460,931,688	2,615.82
29	Petroleum and Coal Products	147	11,154	106,360,077	3,178.53
30	Rubber and Misc. Plastics	673	37,291	190,509,211	1,702.91
31	Leather and Leather Prod.	115	10,189	32,598,052	1,066.48
	NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES				
10-14	Mining	1,320	33,617	$ 232,290,679	$ 2,303.31
15-17	Contract Construction	25,321	224,807	1,286,645,891	1,907.78
40-47	Transportation	7,388	113,638	604,663,699	1,773.66
48-49	Public Utilities	1,434	102,042	828,133,124	2,705.19
50-51	Wholesale Trade	21,232	263,332	1,502,437,639	1,901.83
52-59	Retail Trade	55,631	840,535	2,155,563,986	854.84
60-67	Fin.,Insurance & Real Est.	15,809	281,743	1,483,340,429	1,754.96
70-89	Service and Miscellaneous	76,771	1,132,424	4,801,863,110	1,413.45
	Federal Government	2,379	138,279	861,879,870	2,077.63
	State Government	1,469	131,530	727,529,832	1,843.76
	Local Government	4,297	334,518	1,538,832,478	1,533.38

* Average monthly wages paid is obtained by dividing total wages paid by 3 and dividing the result by the average number of employees.

SOURCE: Research and Statistics Division, Office of Employment Security

TABLE 27

SUMMARY OF PENNSYLVANIA UC COVERED EMPLOYMENT
AVERAGE UNITS, AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT, TOTAL WAGES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE
BY INDUSTRY, 1986

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE QUARTERLY UNITS	AVERAGE MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1985	TOTAL WAGES (THOUSANDS)	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1985	AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1985
TOTAL-ALL INDUSTRIES	229,871	4,531,524	1.3	$87,088,766	5.7	$19,218	4.3
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	3,618	33,084	7.5	416,181	13.8	12,589	5.8
01-AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION-CROPS	468	11,516	3.8	130,980	6.3	11,374	2.5
02-AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION-LIVESTOCK	168	3,363	3.3	41,508	8.2	12,343	4.7
07-AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	2,918	17,858	11.0	240,092	19.6	13,444	7.7
08-FORESTRY	47	254	7.2	2,637	0.6	10,382	-6.1
09-FISHING, HUNTING AND TRAPPING	16	93	6.9	1,265	8.0	13,600	1.1
MINING	1,319	33,532	-7.8	984,764	-5.6	29,368	2.4
10-METAL MINING	*	*		*		*	
11-ANTHRACITE MINING	*	*		*		*	
12-BITUMINOUS COAL & LIGNITE MINING	550	21,710	-8.4	691,416	-6.2	31,848	2.4
13-OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	456	4,494	-19.7	120,702	-17.6	26,858	2.6
14-NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	183	4,841	6.0	120,290	11.8	24,848	5.5
CONSTRUCTION	24,959	202,126	8.0	4,611,766	13.3	22,816	4.9
15-GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	8,598	55,540	8.9	1,127,366	12.7	20,298	3.5
16-HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	1,173	34,566	8.5	995,175	15.3	28,791	6.3
17-SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	15,187	112,020	7.3	2,489,226	12.7	22,221	5.0
MANUFACTURING	16,974	1,050,012	-3.8	25,296,111	-0.2	24,091	3.7
20-FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,281	90,135	0.0	1,907,741	3.5	21,165	3.5
21-TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	22	1,781	-22.1	31,782	-0.3	17,845	28.0
22-TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	420	30,459	-1.2	495,059	4.9	16,253	6.2
23-APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	1,420	92,998	-7.6	1,094,517	-4.4	11,769	3.4
24-LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	1,328	26,926	12.0	461,811	18.9	17,151	6.2
25-FURNITURE & FIXTURES	440	20,563	0.0	392,922	2.9	19,108	3.0
26-PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	381	41,145	-0.1	1,117,214	5.2	27,153	5.2
27-PRINTING & PUBLISHING	2,315	78,890	4.3	1,690,556	8.2	21,429	3.7
28-CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	556	58,483	-2.6	1,948,494	4.5	33,317	7.2
29-PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	147	10,804	-14.4	429,429	-13.0	39,747	1.7
30-RUBBER & MISC PLASTICS PRODUCTS	664	37,440	1.9	790,016	5.3	21,101	3.3
31-LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	116	10,447	-7.2	142,161	-2.9	13,608	4.6
32-STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	807	47,226	-1.8	1,221,486	2.2	25,865	4.1
33-PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	562	90,385	-13.4	2,725,989	-11.6	30,160	2.1
34-FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	1,801	91,132	-0.9	2,207,312	2.2	24,221	3.1
35-MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	2,625	105,475	-8.3	2,860,418	-4.7	27,119	3.9
36-ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	801	98,253	-6.1	2,501,544	-1.7	25,460	4.7
37-TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	326	61,001	-4.3	1,889,231	0.6	30,970	5.2
38-INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	476	35,684	-4.7	933,320	0.4	26,155	5.4

* DATA WHICH MIGHT BE IDENTIFIED WITH AN INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYER AND/OR DATA INVOLVING FEWER THAN TWENTY-FIVE EMPLOYES ARE NOT PUBLISHED.

NOTE - UNITS, EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.

TABLE 27 (Cont.)

SUMMARY OF PENNSYLVANIA UC COVERED EMPLOYMENT
AVERAGE UNITS, AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT, TOTAL WAGES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE
BY INDUSTRY, 1986

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE QUARTERLY UNITS	AVERAGE MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1985	TOTAL WAGES (THOUSANDS)	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1985	AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1985
39-MISC MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	489	20,783	2.5	455,108	9.3	21,898	6.6
TRANSPORTATION, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	8,772	218,508	0.8	5,789,693	5.0	26,496	4.2
40-RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	*	*		*		*	
41-LOCAL & INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	1,249	21,536	2.9	207,861	7.4	9,652	4.4
42-TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	4,527	66,379	0.2	1,494,571	3.2	22,516	3.0
44-WATER TRANSPORTATION	132	4,528	-7.1	165,720	-8.4	36,599	-1.4
45-TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	232	13,149	6.1	378,787	8.4	28,807	2.1
46-PIPE LINES, EXCEPT NATURAL GAS	*	*		*		*	
47-TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	1,183	10,574	1.1	188,784	5.5	17,854	4.4
48-COMMUNICATION	810	47,968	-0.4	1,456,095	5.1	30,356	5.6
49-ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY SVCS	617	53,681	1.2	1,872,630	6.8	34,884	5.5
WHOLESALE TRADE	21,032	259,784	2.2	6,146,798	6.4	23,661	4.1
50-WHOLESALE TRADE-DURABLE GOODS	14,194	162,619	2.4	4,021,194	6.2	24,728	3.7
51-WHOLESALE TRADE-NONDURABLE GOODS	6,838	97,165	2.0	2,125,604	6.8	21,876	4.8
RETAIL TRADE	55,456	834,337	2.6	8,584,606	8.6	10,289	5.8
52-BUILDING MATERIALS & GARDEN SUPPLIES	2,811	28,615	5.5	419,117	10.8	14,647	5.0
53-GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	1,170	126,056	-1.3	1,367,254	5.7	10,846	7.0
54-FOOD STORES	6,479	146,448	2.3	1,460,509	4.5	9,973	2.1
55-AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	7,870	88,863	4.4	1,503,681	12.3	16,921	7.5
56-APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	4,485	48,167	2.9	456,955	6.5	9,487	3.4
57-FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHINGS STORES	4,141	32,754	7.7	456,431	13.6	13,935	5.4
58-EATING & DRINKING PLACES	16,654	252,403	2.7	1,625,724	10.3	6,441	7.4
59-MISC RETAIL	11,849	111,031	3.5	1,294,935	8.7	11,663	5.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	15,713	276,283	5.6	6,162,091	14.3	22,304	8.3
60-BANKING	648	86,839	3.3	1,723,814	8.9	19,851	5.5
61-CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	1,940	28,623	9.5	539,794	18.2	18,859	8.0
62-SECURITY, COMMODITY BROKERS & SVCS	798	12,515	7.0	634,172	22.7	50,673	14.7
63-INSURANCE CARRIERS	1,304	79,099	5.8	1,850,024	12.7	23,389	6.6
64-INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS & SVC	4,350	23,626	6.0	538,718	17.3	22,802	10.7
65-REAL ESTATE	6,056	37,216	1.3	625,809	10.3	16,816	8.9
66-COMBINED REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, ETC	137	525	-33.6	8,578	-27.1	16,340	9.8
67-HOLDING & OTHER INVESTMENT OFFICES	480	7,839	51.3	241,181	56.4	30,767	3.4
SERVICES	76,261	1,110,442	4.3	18,997,092	9.3	17,108	4.8
70-HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	1,738	51,953	2.1	475,489	7.2	9,152	4.9
72-PERSONAL SERVICES	8,079	50,027	2.3	491,126	6.1	9,817	3.7
73-BUSINESS SERVICES	11,806	200,315	8.4	3,321,295	12.4	16,580	3.8
75-AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES & GARAGES	6,622	34,493	4.3	506,597	9.8	14,687	5.2
76-MISC REPAIR SERVICES	2,436	13,921	-4.3	269,450	0.6	19,356	5.1

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NOTE - UNITS, EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.

TABLE 27 (Cont.)

SUMMARY OF PENNSYLVANIA UC COVERED EMPLOYMENT
AVERAGE UNITS, AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT, TOTAL WAGES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE
BY INDUSTRY, 1986

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE QUARTERLY UNITS	AVERAGE MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1985	TOTAL WAGES (THOUSANDS)	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1985	AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1985
78-MOTION PICTURES	392	5,313	-5.5	58,802	8.6	11,068	14.9
79-AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	2,859	38,820	0.5	427,266	0.8	11,006	0.3
80-HEALTH SERVICES	18,575	400,042	3.7	7,866,209	8.8	19,663	4.9
81-LEGAL SERVICES	4,887	33,804	7.5	892,817	12.6	26,412	4.8
82-EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	1,691	99,528	-0.2	1,820,165	6.2	18,288	6.5
83-SOCIAL SERVICES	3,356	75,286	10.7	829,472	17.6	11,018	6.2
84-MUSEUMS, BOTANICAL, ZOOLOGICAL GRDNS	60	1,876	7.2	28,306	7.3	15,089	0.1
86-MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	6,057	43,658	3.2	435,964	8.7	9,986	5.3
88-PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	2,957	5,343	-1.0	40,405	7.2	7,562	8.3
89-MISC SERVICES	4,749	56,063	5.1	1,533,732	9.9	27,357	4.5
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	4,300	381,923	-0.3	7,247,334	5.3	18,976	5.7
STATE GOVERNMENT	1,469	131,495	-0.4	2,852,031	3.7	21,689	4.1
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (EXCLUDED FROM TOTAL)	2,364	138,770	0.3	3,520,473	-0.5	25,369	-0.8
* TOTAL - UNPUBLISHED 2-DIGIT INDUSTRIES	153	3,181		77,601			

THE PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR IN EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES MAY BE DUE TO REFINEMENTS IN DETERMINING THE INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY OF EXISTING EMPLOYERS RATHER THAN TO ECONOMIC SHIFTS. LISTED BELOW ARE SIC CODES FOLLOWED BY THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYES WHICH WERE AFFECTED BY CODING REFINEMENTS.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT - TOTAL 342

PRIVATE SECTOR - TOTAL -342

01	-39	02	54	07	613	08	8	11	-30	12	-80	13	65
14	125	15	-587	16	-555	17	-49	20	-321	21	-4	22	489
23	-458	24	499	25	365	26	111	27	-195	28	-639	29	-60
30	1073	31	-17	32	19	33	-631	34	678	35	-2117	36	403
37	-276	38	-437	39	484	40	7	41	136	42	-326	44	-3
45	-38	47	-101	48	184	49	205	50	1397	51	-402	52	-105
53	674	54	-310	55	306	56	158	57	851	58	847	59	68
60	24	61	-410	62	-173	63	-178	64	254	65	-365	66	-254
67	1302	70	87	72	-552	73	-1153	75	-409	76	-963	78	-29
79	-291	80	-128	81	-89	82	-2257	83	2501	84	-2	86	290
88	11	89	403										

* DATA WHICH MIGHT BE IDENTIFIED WITH AN INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYER AND/OR DATA INVOLVING FEWER THAN TWENTY-FIVE EMPLOYES ARE NOT PUBLISHED.

NOTE - UNITS, EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.

TABLE 28
RANK # AND EARNINGS GROWTH IN SELECTED MANUFACTRUING INDUSTRIES
1976 AND 1986 ANNUAL AVERAGES

RANK	INDUSTRY	1976 AWE*	1986 AWE*	DOLLAR INCREASE	PERCENT INCREASE
1	ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY SERVICE	$ 293.56	$ 608.62	$ 315.06	% 107.3
2	BITUMINOUS COAL MINING	314.93	573.46	258.53	82.1
3	PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	284.00	559.99	275.99	97.2
4	COMMUNICATIONS	249.60	540.79	291.19	116.7
5	PRIMARY METALS	279.89	508.37	228.48	81.6
6	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	254.23	482.76	228.53	89.9
7	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	230.92	481.92	251.00	108.7
8	PAPER PRODUCTS	216.06	450.75	234.69	108.6
9	MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	241.60	446.13	204.53	84.7
10	TOTAL DURABLE GOODS	236.16	431.96	195.80	82.9
11	FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	223.01	427.61	204.60	91.7
12	STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	218.15	427.56	209.41	96.0
13	ANTHRACITE COAL MINING	261.40	425.09	163.69	62.6
14	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	218.82	415.11	196.29	89.7
15	INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	200.70	404.67	203.97	101.6
16	ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	206.96	401.29	194.33	93.9
17	ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	210.11	391.55	181.44	86.4
18	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	198.21	386.22	188.01	94.9
19	FOOD PRODUCTS	204.22	383.13	178.91	87.6
20	RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS	184.37	356.01	171.64	93.1
21	TOTAL NONDURABLE GOODS	172.58	341.34	168.76	97.8
22	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	169.61	336.87	167.26	98.6
23	LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	167.48	326.43	158.95	94.9
24	TEXTILE PRODUCTS	142.12	271.83	129.71	91.3
25	TOBACCO PRODUCTS	126.54	248.24	121.70	96.2
26	LEATHER PRODUCTS	128.40	210.76	82.36	64.1
27	APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	119.55	201.58	82.03	68.6
28	GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	103.27	178.12	74.85	72.5

* - AWE - Average Weekly Earnings

# - Ranked on basis of the 1986 Average Weekly Earnings

SOURCE: Research and Statistics Division, Office of Employment Security

TABLE 29

PENNSYLVANIA
ACTUAL AND ADJUSTED GROSS EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS

Annual Average 1967 thru 1986

Monthly 1987 to Date

Year/Month	U.S. Consumer Price Index	Actual Weekly Earnings	Adjusted Weekly Earnings*	Losses Due to Inflation
1967	100.0	$112.52	$112.52	$0.00
1968	104.2	$119.20	$114.40	$4.80
1969	109.8	$127.52	$116.14	$11.38
1970	116.3	$131.71	$113.25	$18.46
1971	121.3	$140.73	$116.02	$24.71
1972	125.3	$154.42	$123.24	$31.18
1973	133.1	$167.23	$125.64	$41.59
1974	147.7	$180.97	$122.53	$58.44
1975	161.2	$193.22	$119.86	$73.36
1976	170.5	$210.11	$123.23	$86.88
1977	181.5	$231.08	$127.32	$103.76
1978	195.4	$254.80	$130.40	$124.40
1979	217.4	$278.10	$127.92	$150.18
1980	246.8	$294.49	$119.32	$175.17
1981	272.4	$325.36	$119.44	$205.92
1982	289.1	$331.39	$114.63	$216.76
1983	298.4	$350.84	$117.57	$233.27
1984	311.1	$373.06	$119.92	$253.14
1985	322.2	$381.84	$118.51	$263.33
1986	328.4	$391.55	$119.23	$272.32
1987 Jan.	333.1	$399.50	$119.93	$279.57
Feb.	334.4	$398.93	$119.30	$279.63
Mar.	335.9	$400.32	$119.18	$281.14
Apr.	337.7	$393.78	$118.09	$280.69
May	338.7	$403.74	$119.20	$284.54
June	340.1	$408.53	$120.12	$288.41

* Adjusted to 1967 dollars.

SOURCE: Research and Statistics Division, Office of Employment Security.

GRAPH 3
PENNSYLVANIA
ACTUAL AND ADJUSTED GROSS EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS

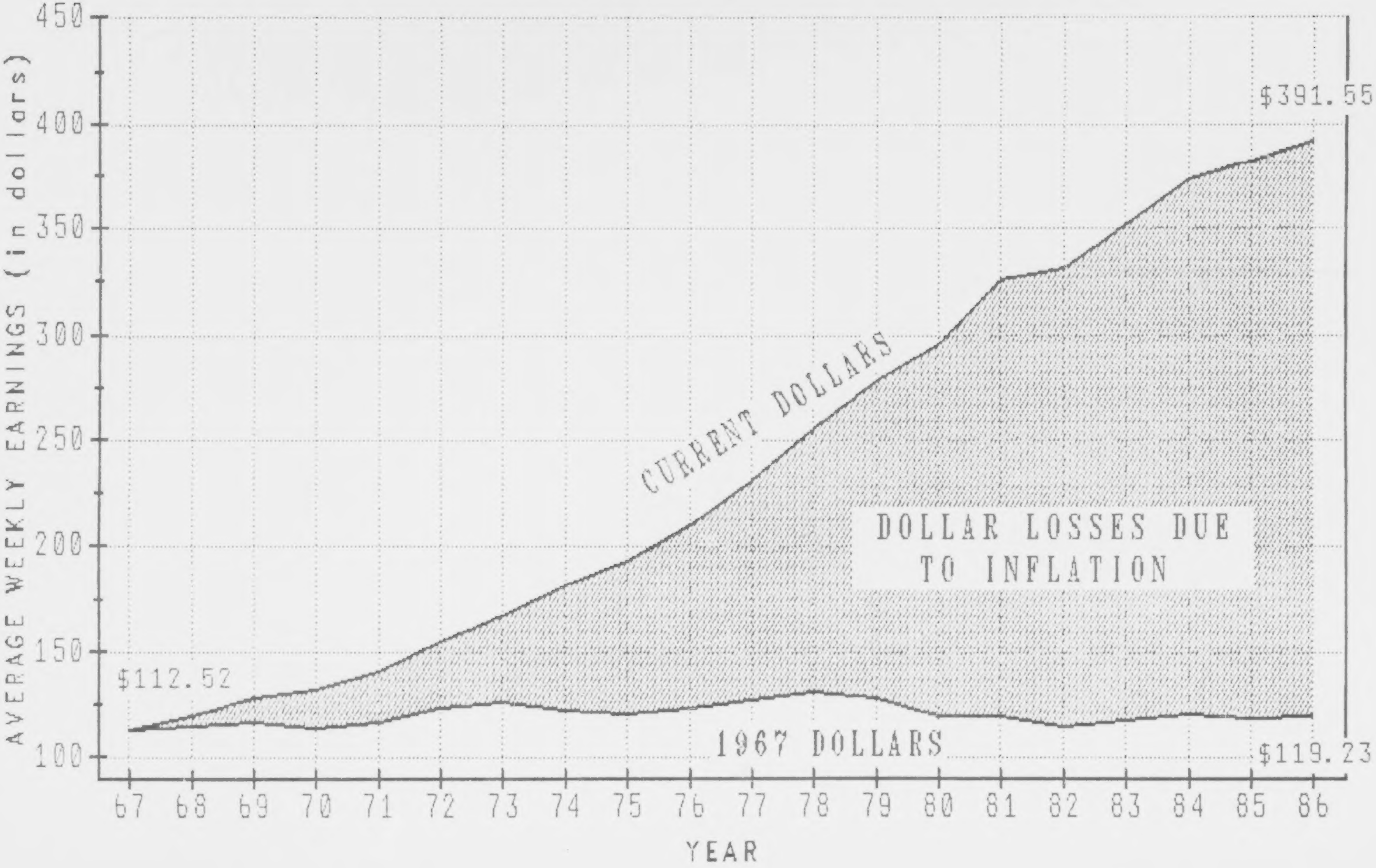


TABLE 30

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MAJOR PENNSYLVANIA LABOR MARKET AREAS

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA	SECOND QUARTER 1986	THIRD QUARTER 1986	FOURTH QUARTER 1986	FIRST QUARTER 1987	SECOND QUARTER 1987
PENNSYLVANIA	$ 389.37	$ 392.52	$ 399.84	$ 399.91	$ 404.15
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA	396.15	402.04	401.17	396.78	406.64
Altoona MSA	323.47	335.32	342.52	345.32	346.66
Beaver County PMSA	487.21	484.26	448.32	460.93	461.32
Erie MSA	424.92	428.03	429.00	425.15	423.30
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	366.03	368.95	372.78	372.67	370.80
Johnstown MSA	312.23	318.55	321.79	318.59	327.08
Lancaster MSA	377.20	380.03	389.64	389.30	388.97
Philadelphia MSA	416.00	418.24	430.27	434.93	437.12
Pittsburgh PMSA	455.92	446.07	461.05	447.58	465.79
Reading MSA	395.79	406.59	408.87	408.53	404.60
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre MSA	326.23	334.46	331.87	333.21	335.14
Sharon MSA	446.95	448.41	484.46	453.77	468.42
State College MSA	315.15	315.19	316.41	326.30	320.72
Williamsport MSA	342.80	343.08	345.66	347.49	356.12
York MSA	380.47	377.71	384.56	391.19	396.35

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA	SECOND QUARTER 1986	THIRD QUARTER 1986	FOURTH QUARTER 1986	FIRST QUARTER 1987	SECOND QUARTER 1987
PENNSYLVANIA	40.1	40.3	40.8	40.6	40.7
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA	38.8	39.3	39.1	38.9	39.1
Altoona MSA	38.6	38.9	39.1	38.8	39.8
Beaver County PMSA	41.5	40.9	40.1	41.6	41.9
Erie MSA	41.7	41.8	42.1	41.6	41.5
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	39.7	39.8	40.3	39.9	39.7
Johnstown MSA	37.8	38.8	38.4	38.2	38.8
Lancaster MSA	40.0	40.3	40.8	40.3	40.1
Philadelphia MSA	40.0	40.1	40.9	40.8	40.7
Pittsburgh PMSA	41.0	40.7	41.8	40.8	41.7
Reading MSA	40.1	40.7	41.3	41.1	40.5
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre MSA	38.2	38.8	38.5	38.7	38.7
Sharon MSA	39.8	39.3	41.8	39.7	41.6
State College MSA	39.1	39.3	39.7	39.6	39.4
Williamsport MSA	40.0	39.8	40.1	40.5	41.7
York MSA	41.4	41.1	41.8	42.2	42.3

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA	SECOND QUARTER 1986	THIRD QUARTER 1986	FOURTH QUARTER 1986	FIRST QUARTER 1987	SECOND QUARTER 1987
PENNSYLVANIA	$ 9.71	$ 9.74	$ 9.80	$ 9.85	$ 9.93
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA	10.21	10.23	10.26	10.20	10.40
Altoona MSA	8.38	8.62	8.76	8.90	8.71
Beaver County PMSA	11.74	11.84	11.18	11.08	11.01
Erie MSA	10.19	10.24	10.19	10.22	10.20
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	9.22	9.27	9.25	9.34	9.34
Johnstown MSA	8.26	8.21	8.38	8.34	8.43
Lancaster MSA	9.43	9.43	9.55	9.66	9.70
Philadelphia MSA	10.40	10.43	10.52	10.66	10.74
Pittsburgh PMSA	11.12	10.96	11.03	10.97	11.17
Reading MSA	9.87	9.99	9.90	9.94	9.99
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre MSA	8.54	8.62	8.62	8.61	8.66
Sharon MSA	11.23	11.41	11.59	11.43	11.26
State College MSA	8.06	8.02	7.97	8.24	8.14
Williamsport MSA	8.57	8.62	8.62	8.58	8.54
York MSA	9.19	9.19	9.20	9.27	9.37

SOURCE: Office of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division.

IV. OCCUPATIONAL TRENDS AND OUTLOOK: 1980-1990

Changes anticipated in Pennsylvania's occupational structure over the 1980 to 1990 period are graphically depicted in the pie chart that follows. For greater occupational detail, the reader is referred to Table 33 at the end of Section IV.

As shown in the following graphs and tables many of the past trends in the occupational composition of total employment are expected to continue in Pennsylvania through 1990. Employment is projected to expand more rapidly in service occupations, especially medical services, than in other categories, while the number of farm workers still declines. White-collar jobs will increase slightly faster than the average of all jobs while the number of blue-collar jobs is on the decline. Growth rates of specific occupations, however, are expected to vary greatly within these broad categories.

Labor force separations (deaths, retirements, or withdrawals from the labor force for other reasons) will create the majority of the total projected job openings. About 85 percent of the 227,000 projected annual average job openings will result from labor force separations. Therefore, a large volume occupation with little or no growth can generate more total job openings than a relatively small volume occupation with rapid growth. For instance, the high volume-no growth occupation, packager, has more annual average job openings than the lower volume-high growth occupation, systems analyst.

From 1980 to 1990, white-collar jobs will grow at a rate of 8.9 percent, compared with the overall average of 6.6 percent. White-collar jobs will have the largest volume increase (up 234,000) when compared with the two other broad categories, blue-collar and service. White-collar occupations include: professional, technical, and kindred; managers and officials; sales workers; and clerical workers.

Professional, Technical and Kindred Workers: These jobs normally require a college degree or special training and have a projected growth of 108,820 jobs or 12.4 percent over the 1980-1990 period. In particular, occupations in the medical, health, and computer fields will show a high rate of growth. There will be approximately 14,000 annual job openings in the health and medical fields through 1990. New jobs for professional and technical workers will account for 32 percent of all new jobs in Pennsylvania. By 1990, employment in this group will comprise 17.6 percent of total state employment, an increase from the 16.7 percent share in 1980.

Managers and Officials: This group includes managers and officers at all levels of business and government, from corporate executives to managers of small businesses such as restaurants. Jobs in this group are expected to increase by 9,400 between 1980 and 1990. This represents a gain of 2.0 percent, a rate slower than the average for all occupations.

Sales Workers: This group will increase at a rate of 6.4 percent, about the same as the average for all occupations. Labor force separations will provide about 6 out of 7 job openings. Over 165,000 sales clerk jobs exist in Pennsylvania, making it one of the State's largest occupations. Sales clerks comprise about 50 percent of the sales worker group.

Clerical Workers: This is the largest occupational group, representing 17.5 percent of all jobs in 1980 and growing to 18.1 percent by 1990. Every major industry sector employs large numbers of clerical workers. Secretaries, general clerks, and cashiers are sizable components of the clerical group and have a large number of annual job openings. Computer operators and medical insurance clerks are two of the faster growing clerical occupations.

Blue-collar jobs are expected to decline by 0.6 percent from 1980 to 1990, an indication of the effects of advanced technology which reduces the demand for labor by increasing individual productivity. However, blue-collar jobs will still comprise 22 percent of the annual average job openings. Blue-collar jobs include craft workers, operatives, and nonfarm laborers.

Craft and Kindred Workers: These are the skilled blue-collar occupations. Employment in this group will remain almost the same through 1990. The majority of craft occupations is concentrated in construction and manufacturing industries. Craft occupations with sizable employment are automotive mechanics, carpenters, maintenance repairers (general utility), electricians, and heavy equipment operators. Among the faster growing craft occupations are data processing machine mechanics, office machine and cash register servicers, and dental lab technicians.

Operatives: Included in this group are the semiskilled blue-collar workers associated with manufacturing and transportation operations. Employment in this group is expected to decline by 1.6 percent between 1980 and 1990. Occupations in the sub-category transportation equipment operatives will show a gain of 3.7 percent during the ten-year period, with truck drivers, delivery and route workers, and bus drivers accounting for the majority of the new jobs expected by 1990. Occupations in the operatives, excluding transportation sub-category with sizable employment and high number of job openings, are as follows: sewing machine operators, welders and flamecutters, production packagers, and assemblers.

Laborers, excluding Farm: This group accounts for 5.7 percent of total employment and 3.3 percent of the annual average job openings. Employment of laborers is projected to decline by 0.9 percent from 1980 to 1990 as machines will perform more and more of this group's manual work.

Service workers will grow at a noticeably higher rate (17.3 percent) than the average for all jobs (6.6 percent) through the 1980s. The number of service jobs is expected to increase by more than 133,000 positions by 1990, bringing the total to over 900,000, or 16.2 percent of all jobs.

Health Service Workers: This group is expected to increase by 32.5 percent during the ten-year period. Nurse aides and orderlies comprise about 82 percent of the group.

Food Service Workers: This group accounts for about 42 percent of all service workers. Employment is expected to increase 71,000 jobs by 1990, bringing the total to 388,600. Waiters and waitresses is the highest volume occupation in this group while food preparation and service workers in fast food restaurants is the fastest growing occupation.

Cleaning Service Workers: This group should increase by 17,800 or 12.6 percent from 1980 to 1990. Cleaning service jobs are found in all major industries. Janitors, porters, and cleaners account for more annual average job openings than any other occupation.

Protective Service Workers: This group will show an increase of only 4.7 percent, lower than the average for all occupations. However, the number of guards is expected to increase by 21.6 percent during the ten-year period.

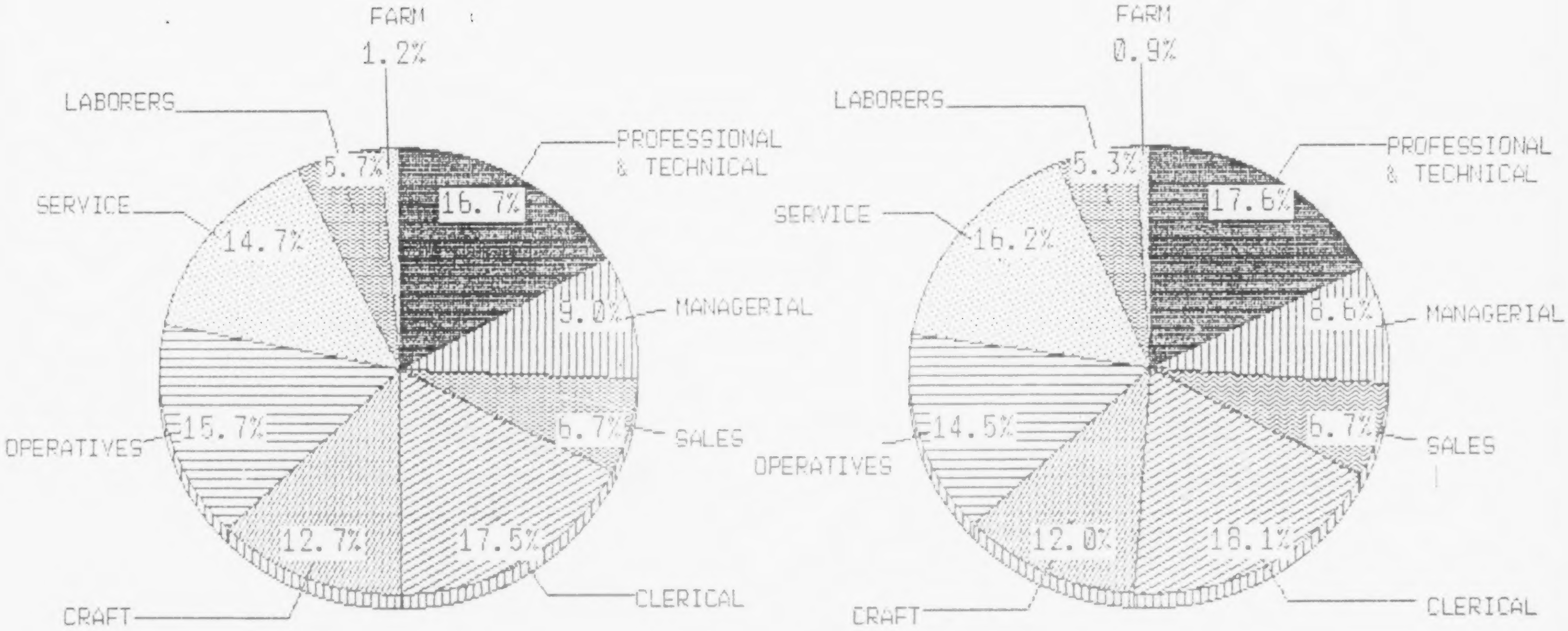
Employment of farmers and farm workers has declined for decades as farmers continue to increase their productivity by improved management and advanced technology. Continued decline in the number of farm workers is expected through the 1980s.

Table 31 presents Pennsylvania's top 23 occupations based on projected annual average job openings during the 1980-1990 period, not to be confused with Pennsylvania's fastest growing occupations, which include many of those associated with advanced technology. The occupations observed in Table 31 are the large volume jobs, those that, in most cases, are found in all industries and, therefore, traditionally provide many of the State's job opportunities.

Table 32 is a listing of the 150 occupations with the greatest degree of potential employability in Pennsylvania during the period 1980-1990, based on current and projected employment in the occupation, volume and rate of projected job growth, and the annual average number of job openings produced in the field by either turnover or job creation. These 150 occupations account for two-thirds of total projected employment and nearly three-fourths of all annual average job openings during the ten-year period. The occupations are ranked in terms of their employment probability, i.e., their ability to generate hiring potential during the 1980s. On this basis, professional nurse is the occupation offering the greatest potential for the remainder of this decade, followed by secretary, fast food preparation worker, nurse aide, orderly, janitor or cleaner, waiter or waitress, cashier, sales clerk, kitchen helper, and guard or doorkeeper. It is obvious that most of these jobs will be in such nonmanufacturing industries as health services, retail trade, eating and drinking places, and business services. This is not surprising in view of the growth trend among industry in recent years or the high turnover in such occupations as cashier, fast food worker, waiter/waitress, or security guard. This occupational listing is undoubtedly similar to those of most areas of the United States. It does not mean that high-paying jobs with advancement potential will be in short supply. Occupational growth is closely related to the demands of society, and our society needs secretaries and food service workers in greater numbers than it needs chemists or lawyers. The full list of 150 occupations contains many highly-paid professional and skilled crafts areas, such as civil engineer, computer programmer, machinist, physician/surgeon, systems analyst, teacher, and welder. Nevertheless, the bulk of the jobs that will be generated will be in the clerical, sales, and service categories.

GRAPH 4

PENNSYLVANIA
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP



1980

PROJECTED 1990

TABLE 31

Occupations With Most Openings In Pennsylvania: 1980-1990
(Annual Average Job Openings)

Occupations	Annual Average Openings	Due To Growth	Due To Labor Force Separations 1/
1. Janitors, Porters, Cleaners	10,431	1,782	8,649
2. Secretaries	8,751	2,945	5,806
3. Sales Clerks	8,304	999	7,305
4. Nurses, Professional	6,051	2,608	3,443
5. Food Preparation & Service Workers, Fast Food Restaurants	5,171	2,431	2,740
6. General Clerks, Office	5,075	542	4,533
7. Nurse's Aide/Orderlies	4,428	1,893	2,535
8. Guards & Doorkeepers	4,175	763	3,412
9. Waiters & Waitresses	4,121	1,424	2,697
10. Cashiers	3,844	1,294	2,550
11. Preschool &/or Elementary School Teachers	3,771	350	3,421
12. Kitchen Helpers	3,240	910	2,330
13. Typists	2,469	409	2,060
14. Supervisors, Nonworking (Blue Collar)	2,454	33	2,421
15. Managers, Store	2,334	131	2,203
16. Truck Drivers	2,285	494	1,791
17. Licensed Practical Nurses	2,205	733	1,472
18. Accountants & Auditors	2,057	546	1,511
19. Bookkeepers, Hand	2,004	343	1,661
20. Accounting Clerks	1,778	169	1,609
21. Bartenders	1,622	227	1,395
22. Maids, Servants, Private Households	1,547	- 121	1,668
23. Carpenters	1,516	- 1	1,517

The 23 listed occupations comprise 39 percent of the total annual job openings.

1/ Due to deaths, retirements, and other separations from the labor force. Does not include transfers out of occupations.

SOURCE: Office of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division

TABLE 32

PENNSYLVANIA

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT REPORT

RELATIVE RANKING AND GRADE
OF
TOP 150 OCCUPATIONS

The following list of the top 150 occupations in Pennsylvania for the 1980s contains occupations with a higher degree of potential employability based on a combination of the following factors: Current Employment (1980); Projected Employment (1990); Volume of Growth in number of new jobs; Rate of Employment Growth; and number of Annual Average Job Openings. In fact, these 150 occupations account for 2/3 of total projected employment in Pennsylvania and nearly 3/4 of all annual average job openings for the 1980-1990 period.

OCCUPATION	DOT CODE 1/	SOC CODE 2/	PRIMARY TRAINING PROGRAM CIP CODE 3/	SVP 4/	LABOR DEMAND							EMPLOYMENT PROBABILITY	
					JOB SERVICE JOB OPENINGS (YEAR ENDING 8/84)		LONG-TERM						
					NUMBER 5/	WAGE 6/ (ENTRY)	ESTIMATED 1980 EMP.	PROJECTED 1990 EMP.	VOL. OF GROWTH	RATE OF GROWTH	ANN. AVG. JOB OPEN.	RANK 7/	GRADE 8/
Accountant and Auditor	160.167	1412	06.0201	8	239	$ 7.26	41,439	46,896	5,457	13.5	2,057	14	A-
Accounting Clerk	216.482	4712	07.0101	5	532	$ 4.87	37,545	39,238	1,693	4.5	1,778	26	B+
Assembler	VAR	7720	48.0503	3	2,824	$ 4.64	18,184	17,578	-606	-3.3	430	86	C
Assistant Professor	090.227	2200	13.1201	8	*	$ 7.76	8,460	8,651	191	2.3	225	116	C-
Associate Professor	090.227	2200	13.1201	8	*	$ 8.76	8,414	8,604	190	2.3	224	118	C-
Automotive Mechanic	620.261	6111	47.0604	7	1,115	$ 4.48	46,500	48,854	2,354	5.1	1,403	22	A-
Baker, Bread and/or Pastry	313.381	5214	20.0403	6	676	$ 4.85	3,572	4,282	710	19.9	230	114	C-
Barber	330.371	5252	12.0402	6	*	$ 3.52	7,305	7,443	138	1.9	515	110	C-
Bartender	312.474	5212	12.0202	3	505	$ 4.30	23,296	25,568	2,272	9.8	1,622	25	B+
Bookkeeper, Hand	210.382	4712	07.0103	4	748	$ 4.44	37,927	41,355	3,428	9.0	2,004	19	A-
Bookkeeping/Billing Machine Operator	210.382	4718	07.0104	5	14	$ 4.04	8,495	9,519	1,024	12.1	374	80	C+
Bus Driver	913.463	8215	49.0205	5	85	$ 4.60	14,492	14,666	174	1.2	698	76	C+
Bus Driver, School	913.463	8215	49.0205	5	84	$ 4.60	9,011	10,208	1,197	13.3	569	66	C+
Butcher and/or Meat Cutter	316.684	5217	48.0402	3	619	$ 4.69	12,300	13,028	728	5.9	550	73	C+
Buyer, Retail and/or Wholesale Trade	162.157	1442	08.0705	6	*	$ 5.50	11,787	12,584	797	6.8	626	70	C+
Carpenter	860.381	6422	46.0201	7	1,557	$ 6.14	45,020	44,999	-21	-0.1	1,516	46	B
Caseworker	195.107	2032	17.0407	7	150	$ 5.30	17,024	20,175	3,151	18.5	977	34	B+
Cashier	211.	4364	08.0604	3	4,369	$ 3.64	68,979	81,916	12,937	18.8	3,844	7	A
Chemist	022.061	1845	40.0501	8	41	$ 9.09	5,632	6,414	782	13.9	218	109	C-
Chief Executive, General Admin., Legis.	189.117	1120	06.0401	8	N/A	N/A	8,866	8,036	-830	-9.4	338	123	C-
Child Care Worker	355.674	5264	20.0202	3	592	$ 3.48	17,247	21,461	4,214	24.4	1,410	24	B+
Child Care Worker, Private Household	301.677	5060	20.0202	3	167	$ 3.43	17,561	18,404	843	4.8	1,158	52	B-
Civil Engineer	005.061	1628	14.0801	8	33	$ 8.06	7,342	7,799	457	6.2	301	105	C
Claims Adjuster	241.217	4782	08.1002	6	11	$ 7.21	5,068	6,016	948	18.7	247	103	C
Claims Clerk	241.362	4782	07.0203	4	12	$ 4.92	3,187	4,037	850	26.7	213	110	C-
Claims Examiner, Insurance	241.267	4782	08.1004	7	12	$ 5.57	3,623	4,993	1,370	37.8	308	87	C
Cleaner, Vehicle	919.687	8750	49.9999	2	153	$ 3.77	7,112	7,600	488	6.9	211	113	C-
Clergy	120.007	2042	39.0601	8	N/A	N/A	15,496	14,940	-556	-3.6	814	81	C
Clerical Supervisor	VAR	45	07.0401	6	N/A	N/A	22,749	24,690	1,941	8.5	996	36	B
Compressor and/or Injection Mold.Mach.Op.	556.682	7342	48.0604	5	642	$ 4.66	6,424	7,056	632	9.8	242	108	C-
Computer Operator	213.362	4612	07.0302	6	213	$ 4.99	11,771	17,232	5,461	46.4	716	33	B+
Computer Programmer	020.187	3971	11.0201	7	81	$ 8.82	12,762	15,985	3,223	25.3	489	44	B
Cook, Institutional	315.	5214	20.0403	6	366	$ 4.67	15,471	17,484	2,013	13.0	905	43	B
Cook, Restaurant	VAR	5214	20.0403	6	1,886	$ 4.64	15,710	19,199	3,489	22.2	1,094	31	B+
Cook, Short Order/Specialty Fast Food	313.	5214	20.0403	5	1,316	$ 3.74	17,729	20,826	3,097	17.5	1,131	30	B+
Correction Officer and/or Jailer	372.	5133	43.0102	3	79	$ 6.36	5,474	6,681	1,207	22.1	657	75	C+
Cosmetologist/Women's Hairstylist	332.271	5253	12.0403	6	109	$ 3.43	22,075	24,527	2,452	11.1	1,135	28	B+
Cost Estimator	160.267	1490	48.0101	7	59	$ 7.06	5,735	6,043	308	5.4	239	124	C-
Crane, Derrick, Hoist Operator	921.	8314	49.0203	4	39	$ 8.18	14,302	12,958	-1,344	-9.4	213	117	C-
Delivery and Route Worker	292.	8218	08.0799	2	339	$ 4.93	42,947	43,796	849	2.0	1,169	41	B
Dental Assistant	079.371	5232	17.0101	6	69	$ 3.88	6,352	9,971	3,619	57.0	644	47	B
Dental Hygienist	078.361	3630	17.0102	6	13	$ 7.24	2,391	3,743	1,352	56.6	260	96	C
Dentist	072.101	2620	18.0401	8	*	N/A	8,246	9,938	1,692	20.5	400	66	C+
Designer	142.061	3220	15.0102	8	85	$ 7.31	8,627	9,211	584	6.8	274	101	C
Desk Clerk	238.362	4643	08.0902	4	174	$ 3.88	2,969	3,747	778	26.2	223	113	C-
Diesel Mechanic	625.281	6112	47.0605	7	205	$ 6.15	8,924	9,978	1,054	11.8	375	76	C+
Dining Rm. Attendant, Bar Keeper, Etc.	311.677	5218	20.0499	2	1,633	$ 3.42	14,468	18,595	4,127	28.5	590	38	B
Drafter	017.261	3720	48.0101	7	338	$ 6.42	20,171	22,579	2,408	11.9	577	41	B
Drill Press/Boring Machine Operator	606.682	7518	48.0503	4	56	$ 6.23	9,223	9,467	244	2.7	278	107	C-
Electrical and Electronic Assembler	VAR	7720	47.0105	4	909	$ 4.97	16,168	17,211	1,043	6.5	561	59	B-
Electrical and Electronic Technician	003.161	3711	15.0302	7	170	$ 7.37	18,599	22,090	3,491	18.8	589	35	B
Electrical Engineer	003.061	1633	14.1001	8	73	$12.48	16,176	19,399	3,223	19.9	648	40	B
Electrician	824.261	615	46.0302	8	575	$ 6.18	29,171	29,556	385	1.3	857	48	B-
Farm Laborer	421.687	561	01.0301	4	2,133	$ 3.98	29,447	24,907	-4,540	-15.4	547	73	C+
Farmer (Owner or Tenant)	421.161	5512	01.0301	8	*	$ 6.00	32,000	25,000	-7,000	-21.9	1,270	62	B-
File Clerk	206.387	4696	07.0705	4	368	$ 4.13	12,685	14,239	1,554	12.3	691	51	B-
Filer, Grinder, Buffer, Chipper	705.	7755	48.0503	3	91	$ 5.42	9,355	9,624	269	2.9	328	102	C
Food Prep. and Serv. Wkr., Fast Food Rest.	311.477	5216	20.0406	3	4,257	$ 3.36	52,458	76,765	24,307	46.3	5,171	3	A
Gardener and Groundskeeper	406.	5622	01.0605	3	1,986	$ 3.85	19,840	21,526	1,686	8.5	1,340	39	B
General Clerk, Office	209.	4630	07.0705	2	7,623	$ 4.18	116,256	121,676	5,420	4.7	5,075	11	A

Continued next page...

TABLE 32 (Cont'd)

OCCUPATION	DOT CODE 1/	SOC CODE 2/	PRIMARY TRAINING PROGRAM CIP CODE 3/	SVP 4/	LABOR DEMAND							EMPLOYMENT PROBABILITY	
					JOB SERVICE JOB OPENINGS (YEAR ENDING 8/84)		LONG-TERM						
					NUMBER 5/	WAGE 6/ (ENTRY)	ESTIMATED 1980 EMP.	PROJECTED 1990 EMP.	VOL. OF GROWTH	RATE OF GROWTH	ANN. AVG. JOB OPEN.	RANK 7/	GRADE 8/
Grinding/Abrading Machine Operator, Metal	603.	7522	48.0503	3	129	$ 6.24	9,933	9,957	24	0.2	255	112	C-
Group Recreation Worker	195.227	2032	20.0607	6	3,222	$ 3.52	6,439	7,458	1,019	15.8	294	93	C
Guard and Doorkeeper	372.677	5144	43.0109	3	1,937	$ 3.90	34,870	42,503	7,633	21.9	4,175	10	A
Heavy Equipment Operator	850.683	8317	49.0202	4	126	$ 7.77	22,808	24,276	1,468	6.4	674	42	B
Helper, Trades	VAR	86	VAR	VAR	N/A	N/A	33,190	34,983	1,793	5.4	1,277	29	B+
Highway Maintenance Worker	899.684	6479	46.9999	3	134	$ 3.62	11,352	10,339	-1,013	-8.9	249	119	C-
Host/Hostess, Rest., Lounge, Coffee Shop	310.137	5211	20.0499	6	210	$ 3.54	5,288	6,892	1,604	30.3	366	77	C+
Housekeeper, Hotel and Motel	321.137	5241	20.0601	6	169	$ 4.21	5,905	7,765	1,860	31.5	547	65	C+
Housekeeper, Private Household	301.137	505	20.0605	6	64	$ 3.75	3,867	4,466	599	15.5	424	104	C
Industrial Engineer	012.167	1634	14.1701	8	70	$ 9.90	9,583	10,815	1,232	12.9	334	74	C+
Industrial Truck Operator	921.683	8318	49.0203	3	216	$ 6.02	24,264	24,094	-170	-0.7	426	73	C+
Inspector	VAR	782	15.0702	3	250	$ 6.15	26,759	26,737	-22	-0.1	1,069	57	B-
Insurance Clerk, Medical	214.362	4784	07.0605	5	*	$ 5.27	3,177	4,354	1,177	37.1	261	99	C
Janitor, Porter and Cleaner	382.664	5244	20.0604	2	15,959	$ 3.56	142,028	159,848	17,820	12.6	10,431	5	A
Kitchen Helper	318.687	5219	20.0406	2	1,821	$ 3.52	50,403	59,506	9,103	18.1	3,240	9	A
Lathe Machine Operator, Metal	604.	7512	48.0503	6	187	$ 6.00	11,595	12,248	653	5.6	363	83	C
Lawyer	110.107	2110	22.0101	8	*	N/A	20,037	22,004	1,967	9.8	1,483	32	B+
Librarian	100.127	2510	25.0401	7	10	$ 4.76	7,888	7,938	50	0.6	330	117	C-
Licensed Practical Nurse	079.374	3660	17.0605	6	1,260	$ 8.94	28,348	35,674	7,326	25.8	2,205	12	A
Machine Assembler	638.361	6178	47.0303	6	*	$ 5.03	11,169	11,944	775	6.9	394	79	C+
Machine Tool Operator, Combination	601.280	7329	48.0503	7	161	$ 6.99	10,693	11,092	399	3.7	301	97	C
Machinist	600.280	6813	48.0503	7	524	$ 6.64	16,347	16,613	266	1.6	503	76	C+
Maid, Servant, Private Household	301.137	505	20.0606	2	1,623	$ 4.90	21,336	20,111	-1,225	-5.7	1,547	65	C+
Maintenance Mechanic	638.281	6111	47.0302	7	507	$ 7.33	23,435	23,655	220	0.9	695	60	B-
Maintenance Repairer, General Utilities	899.381	6179	46.0401	7	2,466	$ 3.71	40,736	44,275	3,539	8.7	1,493	18	A-
Manager, Restaurant, Coffee Shop, Etc.	187.167	1351	06.0704	7	137	$ 5.45	20,953	23,495	2,542	12.1	1,174	29	B+
Manager, Store	185.117	4030	06.1801	7	*	$ 3.96	53,200	54,505	1,305	2.5	2,334	25	B+
Mechanical Engineer	007.061	1635	14.1901	8	103	$10.60	13,957	15,831	1,874	13.4	549	49	B-
Medical Assistant	079.367	5233	17.0503	6	18	$ 3.89	5,215	7,631	2,416	46.3	477	64	C+
Medical Lab Assistant	078.381	3690	17.0305	6	*	$ 6.26	3,593	4,871	1,278	35.6	260	95	C
Medical Lab Technologist	078.381	3620	17.0309	7	11	$ 4.88	4,274	5,593	1,319	30.9	285	89	C
Musician, Instrumental	152.041	3230	50.0903	8	*	N/A	4,665	5,218	553	11.9	246	115	C-
Nurse Aide, Orderly	355.674	5236	17.0602	4	1,551	$ 4.03	59,787	78,713	18,926	31.7	4,428	4	A
Nurse, Professional	075.374	2900	18.1101	7	925	$ 7.92	80,522	106,601	26,079	32.4	6,051	1	A
Order Clerk	249.367	4664	07.0706	4	337	$ 4.44	15,366	16,490	1,124	7.3	798	55	B-
Order Filler	222.487	4754	07.0708	3	27	$ 3.39	18,053	18,387	334	1.9	357	78	C+
Painter, Maintenance	840.381	6442	46.0408	7	367	$ 4.89	16,449	14,991	-1,458	-8.9	528	92	C
Pantry, Sandwich and/or Coffee Maker	317.684	5217	20.0406	2	258	$ 3.60	4,446	5,592	1,146	25.8	328	94	C
Paralegal Personnel	119.267	3960	22.0103	7	*	$ 7.91	2,008	4,284	2,276	113.4	421	78	C+
Payroll/Timekeeping Clerk	215.	4713	07.0199	3	149	$ 4.81	12,586	13,539	953	7.6	546	67	C+
Personnel Clerk	209.362	4692	07.0503	4	26	$ 5.26	4,662	4,914	252	5.4	216	128	C-
Personnel, Labor Relations Specialist	166.	1430	06.1601	7	*	N/A	14,037	15,008	971	6.9	479	66	C+
Pharmacist	074.161	3010	18.1401	7	15	$ 8.86	6,168	6,538	370	6.0	445	107	C-
Physician and/or Surgeon	070.	2610	18.1001	8	*	N/A	23,082	29,873	6,791	29.4	1,084	17	A-
Plumber and/or Pipefitter	862.381	6450	46.0501	7	332	$ 6.63	21,928	21,890	-38	-0.2	672	68	C+
Postal Mail Carrier	230.367	4743	07.0799	2	*	$ 7.19	24,920	24,067	-853	-3.4	384	77	C+
Production Clerk	221.382	4752	07.0708	4	43	$ 4.58	13,277	13,654	377	2.8	358	85	C
Production Packager	920.685	76487	VAR	2	159	$ 4.87	45,214	45,221	7	0	1,434	45	B
Psychiatric Aide	355.377	5236	17.0405	4	23	$ 4.57	7,409	9,573	2,164	29.2	527	58	B-
Public Admin. Inspector, Exc. Const.	168.267	1473	44.0401	7	N/A	N/A	7,192	6,619	-573	-8.0	229	129	C-
Purchasing Agent and/or Buyer	162.157	1449	08.0704	7	66	$ 7.92	11,048	11,462	414	3.8	364	90	C
Receptionist	237.367	4645	07.0707	3	621	$ 4.01	13,651	17,462	3,811	27.9	1,053	34	B+
Refrigeration Mech., A/C Mechanic	637.381	6160	15.0501	6	136	$ 5.68	7,668	7,836	168	2.2	238	121	C-
Sales Agent, Sales Rep., Insurance	250.257	4122	08.1004	6	227	$ 4.90	18,042	19,504	1,462	8.1	792	44	B
Sales Agent, Sales Rep., Real Estate	250.357	4123	06.1701	5	11	$ 3.66	12,964	12,567	-397	-3.1	735	88	C
Sales Agent, Sales Rep., Securities	251.157	4124	08.0406	7	11	$ 4.53	3,206	3,587	381	11.9	211	126	C-
Sales Clerk	290.477	43	08.0706	3	8,115	$ 3.40	165,294	175,281	9,987	6.0	8,304	8	A
Sales Manager, Retail Trade	185.167	1240	06.0101	7	221	$ 4.76	12,515	13,917	1,402	11.2	478	61	B-
School Crossing Guard	371.567	5142	43.0109	2	10	$ 3.99	5,871	5,318	-553	-9.4	417	128	C-
Secretary	201.362	4622	07.0601	6	1,562	$ 4.64	122,854	152,304	29,450	24.0	8,751	2	A
Sewing Machine Op., Reg. Eqmt., Garment	786.	7655	20.0303	3	N/A	N/A	65,411	54,313	-11,098	-17.0	1,369	53	B-
Sewing Machine Op., Reg. Eq., Nongarment	787.	7655	20.0303	4	N/A	N/A	9,038	7,843	-1,195	-13.2	231	127	C-
Sheet Metal Worker/Tinsmith	804.281	6824	48.0506	7	214	$ 5.78	8,877	8,982	105	1.2	223	120	C+
Shipping and Receiving Clerk	222.387	4753	07.0708	3	328	$ 4.45	18,822	19,689	867	4.6	653	56	B-
Shipping Packer	920.587	4753	07.0708	3	2,931	$ 4.35	21,355	21,615	260	1.2	658	63	C+
Social Service Aide	195.367	2032	17.0405	5	26	$ 4.41	4,452	6,330	1,878	42.2	441	72	C+
Speech and Hearing Clinician	076.107	3034	17.0821	7	*	$ 6.85	2,819	4,108	1,289	45.7	231	100	C
Statistical Clerk	216.382	4794	07.0199	4	18	$ 4.22	4,606	5,040	434	9.4	224	122	C-
Stenographer	202.362	4623	07.0607	5	68	$ 5.29	16,091	13,583	-2,508	-15.6	351	106	C
Stock Clerk, Sales Floor	299.367	4362	08.0604	4	1,025	$ 3.43	24,257	27,152	2,895	11.9	747	27	B+
Stock Clerk, Stockroom, Warehouse, Etc.	222.367	4754	07.0708	5	4,905	$ 3.77	35,216	37,845	2,629	7.5	1,439	21	A-
Supervisor, Nonworking	VAR	71	06.2001	7	N/A	N/A	78,431	78,764	333	0.4	2,454	37	B
Supervisor, Nonworking, Service	VAR	5211	08.9999	6	N/A	N/A	8,078	9,483	1,405	17.4	411	71	C+
Switchboard Operator	235.662	4732	07.0707	3	125	$ 4.39	7,980	8,151	171	1.7	338	111	C-
Switchboard Operator/Receptionist	235.662	4732	07.0707	4	N/A	N/A	8,631	9,852	1,221	14.2	521	69	C+

Continued next page...

TABLE 32 (Cont'd)

OCCUPATION	DOT CODE 1/	SOC CODE 2/	PRIMARY TRAINING PROGRAM CIP CODE 3/	SVP 4/	LABOR DEMAND							EMPLOYMENT PROBABILITY	
					JOB SERVICE JOB OPENINGS (YEAR ENDING 8/84)		LONG-TERM						
					NUMBER 5/	WAGE 6/ (ENTRY)	ESTIMATED 1980 EMP.	PROJECTED 1990 EMP.	VOL. OF GROWTH	RATE OF GROWTH	ANN. AVG. JOB OPEN.	RANK 7/	GRADE 8/
Systems Analyst, EDP	012.167	1712	11.0501	7	80	$ 8.07	12,225	18,359	6,134	50.2	757	29	B+
Teacher, Adult Education	099.227	2390	13.1201	7	16	$ 7.52	6,285	7,538	1,253	19.9	366	82	C
Teacher Aide/Educational Assistant	249.367	4795	20.0205	3	1,111	$ 3.70	19,704	24,189	4,485	22.8	1,009	23	A-
Teacher, Preschool and/or Elem. School	092.227	2310	13.1202	7	333	$ 5.25	74,778	78,273	3,495	4.7	3,771	16	A-
Teacher, Secondary	091.227	2350	13.1205	7	5,890	$ 5.80	79,154	70,018	-9,136	-11.5	1,183	50	B-
Teacher, Vocational Ed. or Training	097.227	2390	13.1205	7	634	$ 5.86	6,338	7,504	1,166	18.4	284	91	C
Teller	211.362	4791	07.0205	5	608	$ 3.95	24,743	28,910	4,167	16.8	1,300	20	A-
Tester	VAR	783	47.0105	4	166	$ 5.51	7,652	7,591	-61	-0.8	300	125	C-
Travel Agent, Travel Accom. Appraiser	252.157	4369	08.1105	4	17	$ 4.54	2,089	3,384	1,295	62.0	247	98	C
Truck Driver	904.6905.	8213	49.0205	3	2,947	$ 5.34	81,240	86,181	4,941	6.1	2,285	13	A-
Typist	203.582	4793	07.0701	4	1,961	$ 4.33	53,170	57,263	4,093	7.7	2,469	15	A-
Vocational and Educational Counselor	045.	2400	13.1101	7	153	$ 6.58	7,618	8,515	897	11.8	322	91	C
Waiter or Waitress	311.	5213	08.0905	3	11,682	$ 3.66	72,448	86,692	14,244	19.7	4,121	6	A
Welder and Flamecutter	810.6819.	7714	48.0508	5	971	$ 6.38	38,287	38,291	4	0	873	54	B-
X-Ray Technician	078.362	3650	17.0207	6	15	$ 5.80	4,155	5,619	1,464	35.2	310	84	C

1/ Dictionary of Occupational Titles code. Where possible, occupational titles were given corresponding DOT codes based on information found in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles, Fourth Edition, 1977, U.S. Department of Labor.

2/ Standard Occupational Classification code. Occupational titles were given corresponding SOC codes based on information found in the Standard Occupational Classification Manual, 1980 Edition, U.S. Department of Commerce.

3/ Classification of Instructional Programs code. The CIP system is a coding system developed by the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education, which provides administrators and planners with a standard means of describing instructional programs. For the purposes of this report, the CIP system classifies occupations into instructional program areas associated with training for the occupation.

4/ Specific Vocational Preparation code. SVP denotes the training time required to learn the techniques, acquire information, and develop the facility needed for average performance in a specific job. The training may be acquired in a school, work, military, institutional, or vocational environment. Below are the SVP codes and the corresponding training time required.

2 - Anything beyond a short demonstration up to and including 30 days.
3 - Over 30 days up to and including 3 months.
4 - Over 3 months up to and including 6 months.
5 - Over 6 months up to and including 1 year.
6 - Over 1 year up to and including 2 years.
7 - Over 2 years up to and including 4 years.
8 - Over 4 years up to and including 10 years.

5/ Number of Job Service job openings received from local Office of Employment Security (OES) offices across the state for the one-year period ending August 1984. It is important to note that these figures represent only a small portion of the total job openings from any given area.

6/ Wage represents the average starting hourly wages for each occupation as reported on job orders received by local OES offices.

7/ The rank reflects the position of each occupation in terms of employability relative to the other occupations in the table. The lower the rank the higher the probability of employment. The rank is based on a composite score for each occupation resulting from independently ranking five occupational items, then summing the rankings for each occupation and creating a final composite rank. The five factors affecting employability are: estimated 1980 employment; projected 1990 employment; volume of growth in the number of new jobs 1980-1990; the rate of growth between 1980 and 1990; and the number of annual average total job openings projected for 1980-1990.

8/ The grading scheme is based on the rank assigned to each occupation. The top 15 percent are A to A-, the next 30 percent are B+ to B-, and the remaining 55 percent are C+ to C-. Since only the top 150 occupations appear in the table, the lowest grade assigned is a C-.

* Indicates that the number of Job Service job openings received in the one-year period ending August 1984 is less than 10.

SOURCE: Office of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division.

TABLE 33

PENNSYLVANIA

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS
1980 and Projected 1990

Occupational Grouping	Estimated 1980 Employment	Estimated 1990 Employment	Net Change 1980-90	Ann. Avg. Job Openings	% Dist. Of 1990 Empl.
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	5,242,624	5,587,403	344,779	227,397	100.0
White Collar Workers	2,619,617	2,853,409	233,792	122,813	51.1
Executive, Administrative & Managerial	473,670	483,070	9,400	20,458	8.6
Professional Specialty	729,826	809,272	79,446	32,986	14.5
Engineers	62,228	69,816	7,588	2,289	1.2
Medical & Health Workers	134,786	174,097	39,311	9,084	3.1
Teachers, Post-Secondary	55,990	57,312	1,322	1,572	1.0
Teachers, Other	160,935	155,596	(5,339)	5,345	2.8
Other Professional Specialty	315,887	352,451	36,564	14,696	6.3
Technicians & Related Support	147,385	176,759	29,374	7,336	3.2
Medical & Health Technicians	66,441	87,470	21,029	5,069	1.6
Other Tech. & Related Support	80,944	89,289	8,345	2,267	1.6
Sales Occupations	350,834	373,445	22,611	17,922	6.7
Sales Clerks	165,294	175,281	9,987	8,304	3.1
Other Sales Occupations	185,540	198,164	12,624	9,618	3.5
Administrative Support, incl. Clerical	917,902	1,010,863	92,961	44,111	18.1
Secretaries, Stenographers, Typists	192,114	223,149	31,035	11,569	4.0
Other Admin. Support, incl. Clercl.	725,788	787,714	61,926	32,542	14.1
Blue Collar Workers	1,790,434	1,779,866	(10,568)	50,387	31.9
Precision Production, Craft & Repair	667,059	672,210	5,151	20,240	12.0
Mechanics & Repairers	143,179	152,244	9,065	4,759	2.7
Construction Trades	168,763	168,897	134	5,158	3.0
Machinists and Patternmakers	70,110	67,543	(2,567)	1,624	1.2
Other Precision Production	285,007	283,526	(1,481)	8,699	5.1
Operatives exc. Transportation	549,663	531,924	(17,739)	14,608	9.5
Transport Equip. Operatives	189,745	196,669	6,924	5,878	3.5
All Other Opers. & Semi-Skilled Wkrs.	84,453	82,108	(2,345)	2,141	1.5
Laborers, exc. Farm	299,514	296,955	(2,559)	7,520	5.3
Service Workers	769,365	902,661	133,296	52,329	16.2
Private Household Occupations	44,085	43,904	(181)	3,199	0.8
Service Occupations	725,280	858,757	133,477	49,130	15.4
Protective Service	95,411	99,845	4,434	5,945	1.8
Food Service	317,285	388,589	71,304	21,151	7.0
Health Service	73,225	97,043	23,818	5,499	1.7
Cleaning Service	142,028	159,848	17,820	10,431	2.9
Other Service	97,331	113,432	16,101	6,104	2.0
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	63,208	51,467	(11,741)	1,868	0.9

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.

V. TRAINING AND PLACEMENT ASSISTANCE INFORMATION

A. Labor Supply

Section V deals primarily with a comparison of labor supply and labor demand in the state of Pennsylvania.

The supply of labor comes from a variety of sources: graduates of educational programs, new residents of the area, retraining within an industry, and people seeking to change jobs. Only the first of these sources can be measured accurately, since the government has no consistent method to determine the extent of the others. Many of these people, but by no means all, register for work in Job Service local offices. Nevertheless, a look at applicants registered for work, together with the numbers of persons completing educational programs, gives a good estimate of the supply of labor.

During the 1985-86 school year 74,310 persons completed vocational education programs in Pennsylvania. Table 34 presents data on the number of completers for all vocational education curricula by education level (secondary, adult, or post-secondary). Of the completers, 54,054 were classified as secondary, 13,878 as post-secondary and 6,378 as adults.

Business education led all programs with 21,637 completers, followed by trade and industrial occupations at 17,241, and consumer and homemaking education at 11,204. Percentagewise, 29.1 percent of the total completers were in business education programs, 23.2 percent completed programs in the trade and industrial occupations, while 15.1 percent graduated in consumer and homemaking education.

In the secondary classification level the most popular curricula programs were business education, 16,286 completers; trade and industrial occupation; 13,259 completers; and consumer and homemaking education, 11,204 completers. For adult completers the order was trade and industrial occupations, 2,401; business education, 1,532 and health occupations, 1,401. Post-secondary reported business and health occupations and technical education as the most frequently completed curricula. For a more comprehensive look at Pennsylvania's labor supply provided by training institutions please refer to the publication, Pennsylvania Occupational Information System, Labor Demand-Supply Relationship Component, produced by the Research and Statistics Division, Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.

A listing of schools offering vocational-technical programs is given in Chart 2.

Some idea of future labor supply can be discerned from an examination of school enrollment patterns as detailed in Table 35. During the 15-year period from 1972 to 1987 public school enrollment declined steadily each year from 2,361,285 in 1972 to 1,674,161 in 1987, a drop of 29.1 percent. Enrollment in nonpublic schools, which did show small increases in two academic years, has suffered a net decline of 19.6 percent during the same period. On the positive side, the 0.54 percent enrollment decline among public schools from the 1985-86 school year to the 1986-87 school year represents the smallest decline since the early 1970s. Generally speaking, yearly percent declines in public school enrollment have dropped to one percent or below during recent years while that of nonpublic schools have remained above two percent.

There are several reasons for the drop-off in school enrollments: declining population in general, a lower birthrate with many two-career couples postponing the start of a family, and outmigration of young adults with school-age children in order to seek employment elsewhere. The impact of this trend is significant for the state in terms of job opportunities for teachers and for its implication of a sharp reduction in new entrants to the labor force in future years.

Further data on labor supply (i.e. the number of registered job applicants in Job Service local offices) will be presented and discussed in the following section.

TABLE 34

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS

(1985-1986 School Year)

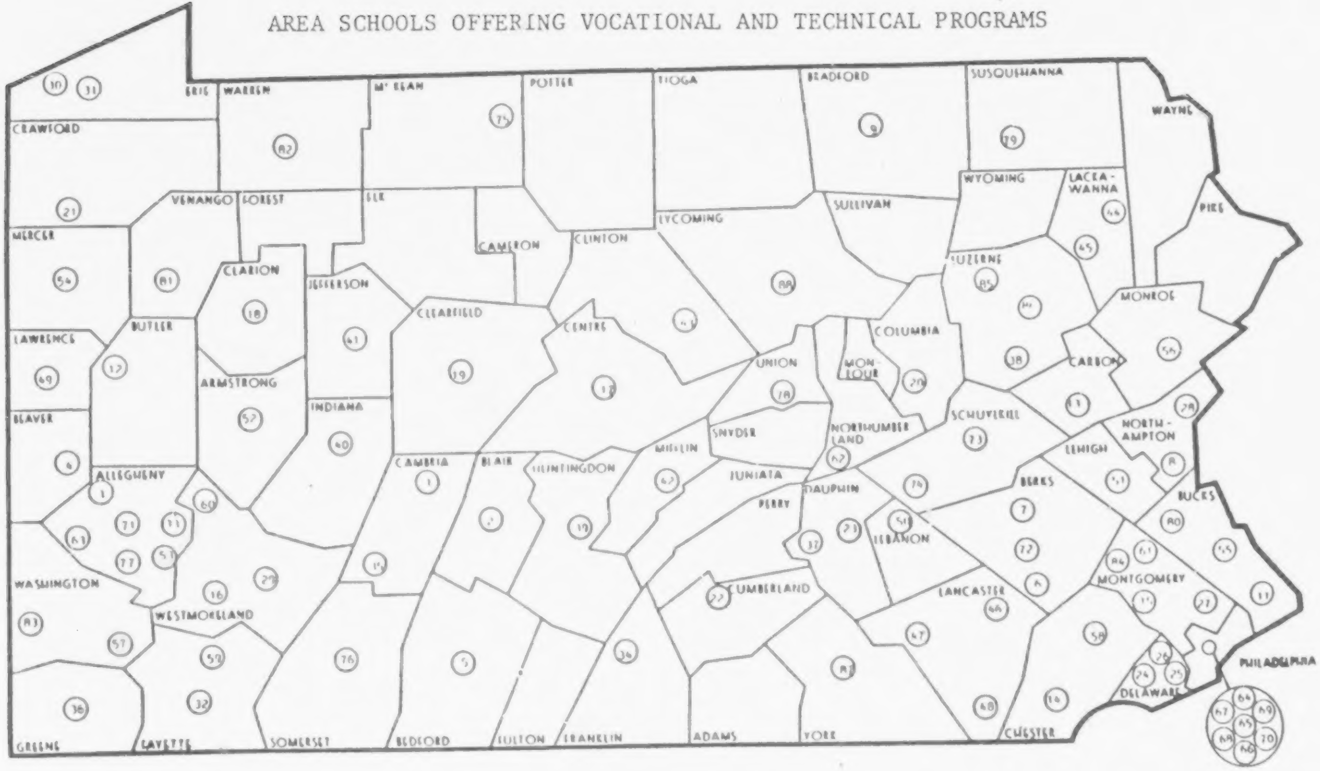
SUMMARY

Curriculum Title	Secondary	Adult	Post-Secondary	Total	% Dist.
Agriculture Education	2,150	24	214	2,388	3.21
Occupational Home Economic Education	2,103	340	1,030	3,473	4.67
Business Education	16,286	1,532	3,819	21,637	29.12
Marketing & Distributive Education	2,348	40	519	2,907	3.91
Health Occupations Education	1,694	1,401	3,526	6,621	8.91
Technical Education	2,449	640	3,036	6,125	8.24
Trade & Industrial Occupations	13,259	2,401	1,581	17,241	23.20
Consumer & Homemaking Education	11,204	0	0	11,204	15.08
Not Elsewhere Classified	2,561	0	153	2,714	3.65
Total	54,054	6,378	13,878	74,310	100.00

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Education, Division of Data Services.

CHART 2

AREA SCHOOLS OFFERING VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL PROGRAMS


ERIE
WARREN
McKEAN
POTTER
TIOGA
BRADFORD
SUSQUEHANNA
WAYNE
CRAWFORD
VENANGO
FOREST
ELK
CAMERON
CLINTON
LYCOMING
SULLIVAN
WYOMING
LACKAWANNA
PIKE
MERCER
CLARION
JEFFERSON
CLEARFIELD
CENTRE
LUZERNE
MONROE
LAWRENCE
BUTLER
COLUMBIA
UNION
MONTOUR
CARBON
ARMSTRONG
INDIANA
SNYDER
NORTHUMBERLAND
SCHUYLKILL
NORTHAMPTON
BEAVER
LEHIGH
CAMBRIA
BLAIR
HUNTINGDON
MIFFLIN
JUNIATA
ALLEGHENY
DAUPHIN
PERRY
BERKS
BUCKS
LEBANON
WASHINGTON
MONTGOMERY
CUMBERLAND
LANCASTER
WESTMORELAND
PHILADELPHIA
DELAWARE
GREENE
FAYETTE
SOMERSET
BEDFORD
FULTON
FRANKLIN
ADAMS
YORK
CHESTER

1. Admiral Peary AVTS
2. Altoona AVTS
3. A.W. Beattie AVTS
4. Beaver County AVTS
5. Bedford-Everett AVTS
6. Berks County AVTS - East
7. Berks County AVTS - West
8. Bethlehem AVTS
9. Bradford County AVTS

11. Bucks County AVTS
12. Butler County AVTS
13. Carbon County AVTS
14. Central Chester County AVTS
15. Central Montgomery County AVTS
16. Central Westmoreland County AVTS
17. Centre County AVTS
18. Clarion County AVTS
19. Clearfield County AVTS
20. Columbia-Montour AVTS
21. Crawfrod County AVTS
22. Cumberland-Perry AVTS
23. Dauphin County AVTS
24. Delaware County AVTS - Aston
25. Delaware County AVTS - Folcroft
26. Delaware County AVTS - Marple
27. Eastern Montgomery County AVTS
28. Eastern Northampton County AVTS
29. Eastern Westmoreland County AVTS
30. Erie City AVTS
31. Erie County AVTS
32. Fayette County AVTS
33. Forbes Road East AVTS
34. Franklin County AVTS
35. Greater Johnstown AVTS
36. Greene County AVTS
37. Harrisburg-Steelton-Highspire AVTS
38. Hazleton AVTS
39. Huntingdon County AVTS
40. Indiana County AVTS
41. Jefferson County-DuBois AVTS
42. Juniata-Mifflin County AVTS
43. Keystone Central AVTS
44. Lackawanna County AVTS - North
45. Lackawanna County AVTS - South
46. Lancaster County AVTS - Brownstown
47. Lancaster County AVTS - Mt. Joy
48. Lancaster County AVTS - Willow Street
49. Lawrence County AVTS
50. Lebanon County AVTS
51. Lehigh County AVTS
52. Lenape AVTS
53. McKeesport AVTS
54. Mercer County AVTS
55. Middle Bucks County AVTS
56. Monroe County AVTS
57. Mon Valley AVTS
58. Northern Chester County AVTS
59. North Fayette County AVTS
60. Northern Westmoreland County AVTS
61. North Montco AVTS
62. Northumberland County AVTS
63. Parkway West AVTS
64. Edward Bok AVTS
65. Murrell Dobbins AVTS
66. John F. Kennedy Center
67. Mastbaum AVTS
68. A. Phillip Randolph Skills Center
69. Alvin A. Swenson Skills Center
70. Walter Biddle Saul Agricultural
71. Pittsburgh-Connelley Skill Center
72. Reading Muhlenberg AVTS
73. Schuylkill County AVTS - North
74. Schuylkill County AVTS - South
75. Seneca Highlands AVTS
76. Somerset County AVTS
77. Steel Center AVTS
78. SUN AVTS
79. Susquehanna County AVTS
80. Upper Bucks County AVTS
81. Venango County AVTS
82. Warren County AVTS
83. Western AVTS
84. Western Montgomery County AVTS
85. West Side AVTS
86. Wilkes-Barre AVTS
87. York County AVTS
88 Williamsport Area Community College

TABLE 35

PENNSYLVANIA
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT 1972-1987

PUBLIC

YEAR	Elementary K - 6	Secondary 7 - 12	Total	% Change From Prior Year
1972-73	1,224,959	1,136,326	2,361,285	
1973-74	1,183,777	1,137,660	2,321,437	-1.69
1974-75	1,149,633	1,127,818	2,277,451	-1.89
1975-76	1,129,451	1,116,696	2,246,147	-1.37
1976-77	1,093,578	1,100,095	2,193,673	-2.34
1977-78	1,054,040	1,074,833	2,128,873	-2.95
1978-79	1,008,664	1,038,082	2,046,746	-3.86
1979-80	968,325	1,000,476	1,968,801	-3.81
1980-81	940,387	968,905	1,909,292	-3.02
1981-82	903,342	935,673	1,839,015	-3.68
1982-83	872,629	911,340	1,783,969	-2.99
1983-84	846,145	891,807	1,737,952	-2.58
1984-85	833,996	867,884	1,701,880	-2.08
1985-86	841,419	841,802	1,683,221	-1.10
1986-87	856,962	817,199	1,674,161	-0.54

NON-PUBLIC

YEAR	Elementary K - 6	Secondary 7 - 12	Total	% Change From Prior Year
1972-73	334,165	121,937	456,102	
1973-74	321,056	122,939	443,995	-2.65
1974-75	310,669	122,723	433,392	-2.39
1975-76	306,037	121,932	427,969	-1.25
1976-77	302,387	121,667	424,054	-0.91
1977-78	296,973	119,730	416,703	-1.73
1978-79	289,630	116,855	406,485	-2.45
1979-80	285,514	114,441	399,955	-1.61
1980-81	280,319	112,083	392,402	-1.89
1981-82	281,357	112,742	394,099	0.43
1982-83	288,665	112,963	401,628	1.91
1983-84	285,372	110,861	396,233	-1.34
1984-85	278,236	107,784	386,020	-2.58
1985-86	270,541	103,857	374,398	-3.01
1986-87	267,241	99,438	366,679	-2.06

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Education

B. Labor Demand

The demand for labor stems from a variety of sources: new employers who move into the area; business expansions by existing employers; and, by far the largest source, the need to replace workers who retire, die, become disabled, change jobs, are promoted, or leave the area. This last factor, which is known as labor turnover, accounts for about 85 percent of total labor demand. The demand for workers varies considerably among industries and occupations.

Table 36 shows a percent distribution of broad occupational categories within selected industries in Pennsylvania. This simple format was chosen because it clearly depicts the staffing (human resource) structure of industry within the state. A typical example illustrating use of the table would be that of a clerical worker in search of employment. The job seeker would first enter the table in the clerical column and then proceed down to the highest percentages. Immediately the industries of banking, federal government and business services stand out with figures of 70.5, 43.0 and 28.5, respectively. The job search would obviously begin with these industries. Continued analysis indicates that education has the greatest percentage of professional and technical occupations, while banking has the largest percentage of managers and officers. Tracking specific occupations (accountants, welders, etc.) within any of the broad categories listed is possible by consulting reference volumes of staffing patterns prepared by the Occupational Employment Statistics Unit, Research and Statistics Division of the Office of Employment Security. Area Labor Market Analysts have these publications on file.

TABLE 36

STAFFING STRUCTURE - OCCUPATIONAL PATTERNS IN PENNSYLVANIA

(Horizontal Percent Distribution)

SELECTED INDUSTRY LINES	SIC	OCCUPATIONS					
		Managers, Officers	Professional & Technical	Sales	Clerical	Production 1/ & Maintenance	Service
MANUFACTURING							
Durable Goods	-	6.0	11.3	2.5	11.5	67.0	1.6
Furniture & fixtures	25	4.7	3.4	3.4	9.8	77.2	1.5
Primary metals	33	4.9	9.2	1.7	10.1	72.0	2.1
Fabricated metals	34	6.5	6.9	3.1	9.7	72.6	1.3
Machinery, exc. electrical	35	7.4	15.3	3.1	14.1	58.6	1.4
Electrical machinery	36	5.7	17.6	2.3	12.2	60.7	1.6
Transportation equipment	37	4.6	10.7	1.0	11.0	71.2	1.5
Instruments & related	38	9.0	18.6	4.5	17.1	49.2	1.7
Nondurable Goods	-	4.8	7.0	3.6	11.8	70.7	2.0
Food products	20	4.8	3.2	6.0	9.3	72.5	4.0
Paper products	26	5.2	5.7	3.0	10.0	74.6	1.5
Printing & publishing	27	6.4	11.8	8.0	22.7	49.4	1.7
Rubber & misc. plastics	30	5.4	4.4	2.3	8.8	78.1	1.1
NONMANUFACTURING							
Contract construction	15-17	5.9	7.3	1.3	9.8	75.0	0.7
Transportation, communications, public utilities 2/	41-49	5.3	10.6	4.3	21.4	55.7	2.6
Trucking & warehousing	42	4.4	0.7	1.9	13.5	78.1	1.4
Wholesale & retail trade	50-59	7.7	3.2	34.1	13.3	16.4	25.3
Finance (banking)	60	10.9	13.3	2.0	70.5	0.7	2.6
Services							
Business services	73	6.5	18.1	4.6	28.5	12.0	30.4
Hospitals	806	3.6	52.5	0.3	15.9	3.9	23.9
Federal Government	-	3.1	28.6	0.2	43.0	20.9	4.2
State Government 3/	-	5.1	27.8	4.4	25.0	20.6	17.0
Local Government 3/	-	6.3	18.6	0.4	18.0	21.5	35.1
Education 4/	82	4.8	62.2	0.3	12.9	5.0	14.8

1/ Includes agricultural and related occupations. 2/ Excludes Postal Service.
3/ Excludes Hospitals and Educational Institutions. 4/ Includes Private and Public Schools.

SOURCE: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS DIVISION, PENNSYLVANIA OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

C. Labor Supply and Demand

The comparison of labor supply and demand is always difficult, since neither figure can be precisely measured. Nevertheless, some broad conclusions can be drawn on the basis of a comparison of applicants registered in Job Service local offices with the job openings received by those offices. Figures for Pennsylvania are given in Table 37.

From July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987, 836,045 applicants have registered with State Employment Security Offices in Pennsylvania. Of this number 184,713 or 22.1 percent were in the clerical and sales occupations category while 159,744 applicants or 19.1 percent were categorized in service occupations. Agriculture, fishing and forestry occupations had the fewest registered applicants with 7,072. Approximately 43 percent or 323,329 of total registrants were in the active file as of the end of June with 159,963 of the number females.

During the year, the following fifteen specific occupations each had more than 7,000 registered applicants assigned to them. In order they are: material handler (25,608), general clerk (16,065), commercial cleaner (13,320), construction worker I (12,646), nurse aide (11,786), construction worker II (10,216), waiter/waitress (10,204), hand packager (9,609), clerical secretary (8,526), sales clerk (8,121), administrative clerk (8,002), clerk typist (7,634), heavy truck driver (7,384), kitchen helper (7,282), and tractor-trailer truck driver (7,090).

On June 30, 1987, the active file contained over 4,000 registered applicants each in seven occupations. In descending order they were: material handler (8,897), general clerk (6,303), nurse aide (5,625), commercial cleaner (5,389), construction worker I (4,655), waiter/waitress (4,134), and hand packager (4,047).

Job Service local offices received a total of 221,700 job openings during the same time period, an average of one opening for every four registered applicants. Of these openings, 166,487 or just under 75 percent, were filled during the fiscal year. It might seem odd that 25 percent of the openings went unfilled despite large numbers of registered jobseekers. This is because some of the job orders were subsequently cancelled by the employer, some were filled by the employer with applicants who were not referred by Job Service, some were for workers with highly specialized technical skills and lengthy experience requirements that could not be found among the registered applicants, and some were received only a few days before the end of the fiscal year and had not yet been filled by June 30th.

Just as clerical, sales, and service occupations accounted for the largest numbers of job applicants, so too did these fields constitute the bulk of the job openings received. Miscellaneous occupational openings was the next largest group, accounting for 14.3 percent of the openings, followed by professional, technical and managerial occupations with 9.4 percent and structural work with 7.8 percent of the total. There were 2,863 openings in agricultural occupations, compared with 7,072 registered job applicants. In all broad occupational areas applicants outnumbered listed openings; the average ratio was 3.77 applicants for each opening. This ratio of applicants to openings ranged from a low of 2.47 for agriculture, fishing and forestry jobs to 5.83 in machine trades occupations.

It seems clear that there is a preponderance of people seeking jobs in skilled factory occupations who are unable to find them. Many of these jobseekers have been laid off from Pennsylvania's manufacturing industries over the past five years. The industries that have been growing have predominantly been confined to the nonmanufacturing sector. As a result, those seeking work in processing, machine trades, benchwork and structural occupations have encountered great difficulty in finding jobs that utilize their skills and experience. Most of the job openings are being generated in clerical, sales and service areas, providing job opportunities for a great many people, especially women, but excluding many workers displaced from the area's factories. These workers often find it difficult to adjust to the environmental differences and starting wages of jobs in the nonmanufacturing sector.

TABLE 37

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

DOT CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
XXX	TOTAL - ALL OCCUPATIONS (INCL. ENTRY)	836,045	323,329	159,963	221,700	166,487
0 & 1	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL OCC.	85,210	28,629	12,292	17,402	13,023
2	CLERICAL AND SALES OCCUPATIONS	184,713	68,040	53,593	58,441	41,952
3	SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	159,744	66,630	46,296	58,554	46,189
4	AGRICULTURE, FISHING, FORESTRY OCCUP.	7,072	2,498	345	2,863	2,390
5	PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS	24,916	9,530	2,356	7,089	5,745
6	MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS	57,878	21,321	3,254	9,931	6,254
7	BENCHWORK OCCUPATIONS	51,254	18,194	12,285	13,851	10,568
8	STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS	104,005	38,143	1,503	21,577	15,297
9	MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS	158,265	69,201	27,473	31,743	24,868
INA	INVALID CODES	2,988	1,143	566	249	201

* July 1, 1986 through June 30, 1987.

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 37

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

[continued]

DOT CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
003.161-014	Electrical Test Engineer	1,564	567	22	88	46
007.061-014	Engineer, Mechanical	636	201	13	43	4
012.167-066	Systems Analyst	620	207	59	43	3
020.162-014	Programmer, Business	728	231	73	44	11
029.261-010	Laboratory Tester	497	171	55	114	53
045.107-010	Counselor	881	268	139	120	78
075.374-010	Nurse, General Duty	681	180	160	166	44
079.367-010	Medical Assistant	954	396	362	34	14
079.371-010	Dental Assistant	781	292	276	65	24
079.374-014	Nurse, Licensed Practical	1,889	597	565	570	381
091.227-010	Teacher, Secondary School	1,189	330	177	5,767	5,716
092.227-010	Teacher, Elementary School	1,154	348	295	269	252
160.167-010	Accountant	1,937	637	214	180	49
162.157-038	Purchasing Agent	940	337	76	48	19
163.167-018	Sales Manager	1,843	624	85	37	11
165.067-010	Public-Relations Representative	531	184	113	18	11
169.167-010	Administrative Assistant	2,471	834	589	95	33
169.167-034	Office Manager	2,216	768	509	80	38
185.167-046	Retail Store Manager	4,270	1,406	637	341	130
187.167-106	Food Service Manager	2,273	732	302	158	67
195.107-010	Caseworker	569	144	96	142	113
201.362-010	Legal Secretary	1,126	372	364	226	103

* July 1, 1986 through June 30, 1987.

TABLE 37

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(continued)

DOT CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
201.362-014	Medical Secretary	892	318	311	97	43
201.362-030	Clerical Secretary	8,526	2,630	2,574	1,470	593
203.362-010	Clerk-Typist	7,634	2,943	2,810	2,098	1,254
203.582-030	Keypunch Operator	966	432	410	451	384
206.362-010	File Clerk	823	416	370	174	117
209.562-010	Clerk-General	16,065	6,303	5,692	6,423	5,476
209.587-026	Mail Clerk	856	351	187	392	293
210.382-014	Bookkeeper	3,237	1,052	939	599	244
210.382-018	Bookkeeper II	898	308	281	159	61
211.362-010	Cashier I	3,142	1,196	1,097	642	439
211.362-018	Teller	1,128	358	326	861	623
211.462-010	Cashier II	5,037	2,077	1,938	1,181	745
213.362-010	Computer Operator	2,762	937	495	249	134
215.482-010	Payroll Clerk	623	258	209	119	45
216.482-010	Accounting Clerk	3,136	1,053	863	546	223
219.362-010	Administrative Clerk	8,002	2,641	2,396	1,647	1,078
222.387-058	Clerical Stock Clerk	3,008	897	210	1,321	1,058
235.662-022	Telephone Operator	621	255	245	146	65
237.367-038	Receptionist	4,554	1,632	1,600	1,019	465
238.362-010	Hotel Clerk	481	151	101	394	276
249.367-074	Teacher Aide	1,214	623	594	1,029	988
250.257-010	Sales Agent	559	213	53	195	38

* July 1, 1986 through June 30, 1987.

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 37

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

[continued]

D O T CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
261.357-062	Salesperson, Shoes	401	153	110	303	128
261.357-066	Women's Apparel Salesperson	824	292	282	391	165
273.353-010	Automobile Salesperson	763	273	27	57	20
279.357-050	General Hardware Salesperson	332	133	61	186	69
279.357-054	General Merchandise Salesperson	6,953	1,682	1,174	4,717	4,167
279.357-062	Salesperson, Parts	470	184	46	212	86
290.477-014	Sales Clerk	8,121	2,498	2,165	3,363	2,525
290.477-018	Sales Clerk, Food	1,781	557	357	2,296	1,925
292.353-010	Sales Route Driver	1,510	495	25	596	302
299.137-010	Manager, Department [Retail Trade]	779	240	104	97	43
299.357-014	Telephone Solicitor	811	342	274	968	585
301.474-010	General House Worker	1,160	525	512	178	62
309.677-010	Companion	715	235	229	168	79
311.477-014	Counter Attendant	2,873	1,041	887	2,161	1,570
311.477-030	Informal Waiter/Waitress	10,204	4,134	3,940	6,264	5,204
311.677-010	Cafeteria Attendant	592	289	259	171	101
312.474-010	Bartender	3,470	1,322	858	531	241
313.131-014	Chef	491	161	17	49	28
313.361-014	Cook	5,477	1,931	1,089	2,014	1,107
313.361-022	Short Order Cook	3,634	1,390	710	1,082	502
315.361-010	Institutional Cook	1,880	683	341	372	198
316.684-018	Meat Cutter	911	310	22	167	95

* July 1, 1986 through June 30, 1987.

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 37

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(continued)

D O T CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
317.684-014	Pantry Goods Maker	397	175	150	142	82
317.687-010	Cook Helper	557	215	133	146	78
318.687-010	Kitchen Helper	7,282	2,644	1,295	3,014	1,965
323.687-010	Hospital Cleaner	746	380	293	156	111
323.687-014	Housekeeping Cleaner	3,288	1,478	1,393	963	599
332.271-010	Cosmetologist	1,570	694	657	88	31
355.674-014	Nurse Aide	11,786	5,625	5,317	2,769	2,250
355.674-018	Orderly	415	138	17	22	13
355.677-010	Hospital Food Service Worker	1,433	739	656	356	254
359.677-010	Children's Institution Attendant	505	255	214	641	636
359.677-018	Nursery School Attendant	977	507	485	127	68
361.687-018	Laundry Laborer	408	199	156	116	95
363.682-018	Machine Presser	1,016	432	250	194	139
363.684-018	Hand Presser	840	284	239	236	168
372.667-018	Correction Officer	247	86	13	278	246
372.667-034	Security Guard	5,611	2,039	248	2,472	1,828
372.667-038	Merchant Patroller	1,109	395	50	356	256
375.263-014	Police Officer	468	159	9	18	13
381.687-014	Commercial Cleaner	13,320	5,389	2,474	16,912	16,024
404.687-010	Field Crop Farmworker	10	5	0	147	27
406.684-010	Cemetary Worker	97	33	0	253	242
408.161-010	Landscape Gardener	529	208	14	45	27

* July 1, 1986 through June 30, 1987.

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 37

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(continued)

D O T CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
410.684-010	Dairy Farmworker	289	78	2	4	4
509.686-010	General Laborer	5,450	2,209	161	360	292
519.687-022	General Foundry Worker	1,063	404	13	333	251
526.381-010	Baker	468	168	55	133	57
526.686-010	Batter Scaler	422	158	55	271	212
529.686-014	Cannery Worker	468	121	90	863	720
556.685-038	Injection Molding Machine Tender	341	134	94	217	191
559.567-010	Plastic Material Laborer	53	12	3	136	130
579.687-030	Glass Product Selector	377	190	128	245	209
600.280-022	Machinist	3,592	1,327	38	466	267
600.380-018	Machine Set-Up Operator	1,016	405	29	121	75
601.280-046	Tool and Die Maker	442	148	1	60	25
604.685-026	Lathe Operator	513	202	18	64	33
609.684-014	General Machine Shop Laborer	614	232	35	388	307
609.685-018	Production-Machine Tender	2,534	926	319	658	541
615.482-022	Punch-Press Operator	690	263	60	54	40
615.662-010	Slitting-Machine Operator	32	12	2	119	109
619.381-010	Inspector	401	172	21	4	0
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	5,723	2,055	27	1,048	404
620.261-022	Construction-Equipment Mechanic	874	375	4	57	21
625.281-010	Diesel Mechanic	1,123	386	4	197	76

* July 1, 1986 through June 30, 1987.

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 37

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(continued)

DOT CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
637.261-014	Environmental-Cntrl-Syst Installer/Serv.	646	220	2	161	75
638.281-014	Maintenance Mechanic	2,652	1,008	13	362	203
638.281-018	Millwright	1,192	455	5	27	14
638.684-018	Maintenance-Mechanic Helper	194	65	5	82	73
651.362-030	Web-Press Operator	35	13	0	201	205
660.280-010	Woodworking Cabinetmaker	370	116	5	81	44
685.665-014	Knitting-Machine Operator	266	99	42	83	67
690.682-082	Standard Machine Stitcher	360	123	116	164	139
709.684-014	Metal Furniture Assembler	64	20	4	153	116
721.684-022	Electric-Motor Assembler	179	63	37	152	138
726.684-018	Electronics Assembler	2,331	913	703	1,209	871
729.687-010	Assembler, Electrical Accesories	374	172	134	18	11
737.684-022	Booster Assembler	11	4	3	95	89
739.687-030	Small Product Assembler	988	283	190	228	130
741.684-026	Spray Painter	805	332	29	100	59
781.687-010	Assembler	406	150	132	99	62
782.684-058	Sewer, Hand	591	195	177	46	45
787.682-046	Sewing-Machine Operator	4,208	1,593	1,526	1,139	791
788.684-054	Hand Sewer, Shoes	10	2	2	112	103
789.687-070	Garment Inspector	522	190	188	68	49
804.281-010	Sheet-Metal Worker	1,039	378	13	125	72

* July 1, 1986 through June 30, 1987.

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 37

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(continued)

DOT CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
806.684-010	Automobile Assembler	971	281	47	195	125
807.381-010	Automobile-Body Repairer	2,029	770	11	289	117
819.384-010	Combination Welder	2,971	1,100	24	272	159
824.261-010	Electrician	2,86[illegible]	1,033	16	499	290
828.281-010	Electronics Mechanic	1,851	676	23	139	74
829.281-014	Electrical Repairer	866	307	4	174	116
840.381-010	Construction Painter	2,594	925	29	521	344
844.364-010	Cement Mason	779	306	5	142	64
850.683-010	Bulldozer Operator	624	239	2	26	12
859.683-010	Operating Engineer	3,768	1,454	23	208	109
860.381-022	Carpenter	6,259	2,187	26	1,244	640
861.381-018	Bricklayer	993	395	5	222	84
862.381-018	Pipe Fitter	1,173	410	2	73	54
862.381-030	Plumber	984	324	2	174	94
862.684-014	Construction or Leak Gang Laborer	482	163	7	59	40
866.381-010	Roofer	1,856	722	7	276	151
869.664-014	Construction Worker I	12,646	4,655	93	2,496	1,641
869.684-010	Assembler I	265	94	5	763	674
869.687-026	Construction Worker II	10,216	3,879	95	4,486	3,772
899.281-014	Factory or Mill Maintenance Repairer	875	304	4	107	64
899.381-010	Building Maintenance Repairer	4,847	1,797	36	2,496	1,877
904.383-010	Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	7,090	2,536	44	1,453	701

* July 1, 1986 through June 30, 1987.

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 37

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(continued)

DOT CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
905.663-014	Heavy Truck Driver	7,384	3,036	32	795	464
906.683-022	Light Truck Driver	3,130	1,201	41	782	422
913.463-010	Bus Driver	2,785	841	333	479	365
915.467-010	Automobile Service Station Attendant	1,650	577	33	585	274
919.687-014	Transportation Vehicle Cleaner	659	248	66	357	237
920.587-018	Hand Packager	9,609	4,047	3,385	4,079	3,318
920.685-078	Machine Packager	1,375	510	362	322	220
920.687-014	Grocery Bagger	198	68	25	814	760
921.663-010	Bridge- or Gantry-Crane Operator	1,671	751	28	48	33
929.687-030	Material Handler	25,608	8,897	1,381	13,405	11,898

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security, Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 96, June 30, 1987.

NOTES: Active data are for June 30, 1987.

All other data are the totals for the Fiscal Year to Date.

The number of Job Openings filled may exceed the number of openings received because of openings on hand at the beginning of the Fiscal period in addition to openings received during the current Fiscal period.

* Fiscal Year to Date - July 1, 1986 through June 30, 1987.

VI. CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

During 1986 unemployment in Pennsylvania fell to its lowest point since 1974. On an annual average basis there were 386,000 Pennsylvania residents out of work during 1986, a drop of 57,000 since 1985 and the lowest jobless figure since 1979 when 371,000 residents were unemployed. Unemployment, as a percent of the civilian labor force, fell to 6.8 percent in 1986, a significant decrease from the double-digit rates of 1982 and 1983. Table 38 provides further historical labor force data (1975 through 1986) for the sum of Pennsylvania's Metropolitan Areas, the state of Pennsylvania as a whole and for the nation. For comparative purposes the United States 1986 average unemployment rate of 7.0 percent equates to 8,237,000 out of work, lowest since 1979.

The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who are currently receiving unemployment compensation benefits. They constitute much of the unemployed, usually 30 to 45 percent, but they are only part of the total. There are other groups of jobseekers who are not part of this group: exhaustees (persons who have exhausted their benefits), people who were disqualified from receiving benefits for either monetary or nonmonetary reasons, new entrants and reentrants to the labor force, persons who were laid off from industries not covered by the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law, and persons covered by private unemployment systems (e.g. railroad workers). Persons who fall into these groups are still considered to be unemployed and are included in the total estimate of unemployed persons. However, it is not possible to determine characteristics of individuals in these groups, since most of them do not file claims for unemployment compensation (UC) benefits and some do not even enter a UC claims office. Hence, it is possible to study the characteristics only of the insured unemployed, since they file a UC claim and provide a variety of information for statistical purposes.

Characteristics of the insured unemployed are given in Table 39 for the state of Pennsylvania for the four quarters of 1986. Over 62 percent of the UC recipients were men, a reflection of the numbers of people laid off from the state's durable goods factories. Men were even more heavily represented during the first quarter, when winter weather causes layoffs in construction and agriculture. Over half of the claimants (54.14 percent) were between the ages of 25 and 44, the result of layoffs of younger workers with little seniority, as well as the difficulty always encountered by those who have little on-the-job experience. Over one-fourth of the claimants last worked in durable goods manufacturing, while wholesale/retail trade combined with services/miscellaneous (including government) to account for over 30 percent. Over 13 percent were laid off from construction jobs.

Among occupations, structural workers had the highest share of unemployment for 1986 with an average of 20.58 percent of the total. The 28.03 percent recorded in the first quarter was the highest quarterly percentage recorded during the year for any occupation listed.

Table 40 ranks the 40 labor market areas in Pennsylvania by their 1985 and 1986 annual average unemployment rates. Affected by the slump in the coal and steel industry and reflecting patterns similar to their West Virginia neighbor, Waynesburg LMA and Beaver County PMSA shared the position as the state's leaders in this statistical category with a 1986 rate of 12.5 percent. Lancaster, displaying the lowest rate (4.5 percent) in 1985, repeated the feat in 1986 with unemployment averaging 3.4 percent of the civilian labor force. One-fourth of the total group, or ten LMA's, had double-digit unemployment rates in 1986, and all are located in the western part of the state. Of the nine areas with rates below the state average, eight are in the eastern half. This indicates that Western Pennsylvania has failed to recover from the recession as rapidly or as completely as the eastern half of the state. Also of notable interest is the make-up of the nine LMAs with rates lower than the state average. All but two are located in Southeastern Pennsylvania.

Table 41 is a listing of Labor Surplus Areas in Pennsylvania. These are areas whose jobless rate is significantly higher than the national average for a 24-month reference period. Employers who are located in Labor Surplus Areas are eligible for preference in bidding on federal government procurement contracts under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4B and Executive Orders 12073 and 10582 (implementing the Buy American Act). Listed are the counties, cities, and townships eligible for federal procurement contracts from October 1, 1987, through September 30, 1988.

TABLE 38

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

METROPOLITAN AREA, PENNSYLVANIA, AND UNITED STATES
1975-1986 Annual Averages

(in Thousands)

YEAR	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE(%)
		METROPOLITAN AREA *		
1975	4,388.8	4,030.3	358.6	8.2
1976	4,406.4	4,061.9	344.5	7.8
1977	4,464.7	4,123.9	341.3	7.6
1978	4,551.0	4,241.0	310.0	6.8
1979	4,582.5	4,274.3	308.2	6.7
1980	4,640.3	4,292.2	348.1	7.5
1981	4,636.4	4,306.9	379.5	8.1
1982	4,686.9	4,195.2	491.8	10.5
1983	4,705.1	4,174.7	530.3	11.3
1984	4,691.8	4,281.6	410.1	8.7
1985	4,738.6	4,377.5	361.2	7.6
1986	4,833.7	4,517.8	315.9	6.5
		PENNSYLVANIA		
1975	5,098.0	4,674.0	423.0	8.3
1976	5,129.0	4,723.0	407.0	7.9
1977	5,207.0	4,806.0	401.0	7.7
1978	5,306.0	4,938.0	368.0	6.9
1979	5,360.0	4,990.0	371.0	6.9
1980	5,435.0	5,010.0	425.0	7.8
1981	5,484.0	5,026.0	459.0	8.4
1982	5,489.0	4,889.0	599.0	10.9
1983	5,505.0	4,855.0	650.0	11.8
1984	5,478.0	4,980.0	498.0	9.1
1985	5,528.0	5,084.0	443.0	8.0
1986	5,634.0	5,248.0	386.0	6.8
		UNITED STATES		
1975	93,775.0	85,846.0	7,929.0	8.5
1976	96,158.0	88,752.0	7,406.0	7.7
1977	99,009.0	92,017.0	6,991.0	7.1
1978	102,251.0	96,048.0	6,202.0	6.1
1979	104,962.0	98,824.0	6,137.0	5.8
1980	106,940.0	99,303.0	7,637.0	7.1
1981	108,670.0	100,397.0	8,273.0	7.6
1982	110,204.0	99,526.0	10,678.0	9.7
1983	111,550.0	100,834.0	10,717.0	9.6
1984	113,544.0	105,005.0	8,539.0	7.5
1985	115,461.0	107,150.0	8,312.0	7.2
1986	117,835.0	109,598.0	8,237.0	7.0

* METROPOLITAN AREA is the sum of all Pennsylvania Counties located in Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs).

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security, Research & Statistics Div.

GRAPH 5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND PENNSYLVANIA
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)
MONTHLY AVERAGES 1977-1987

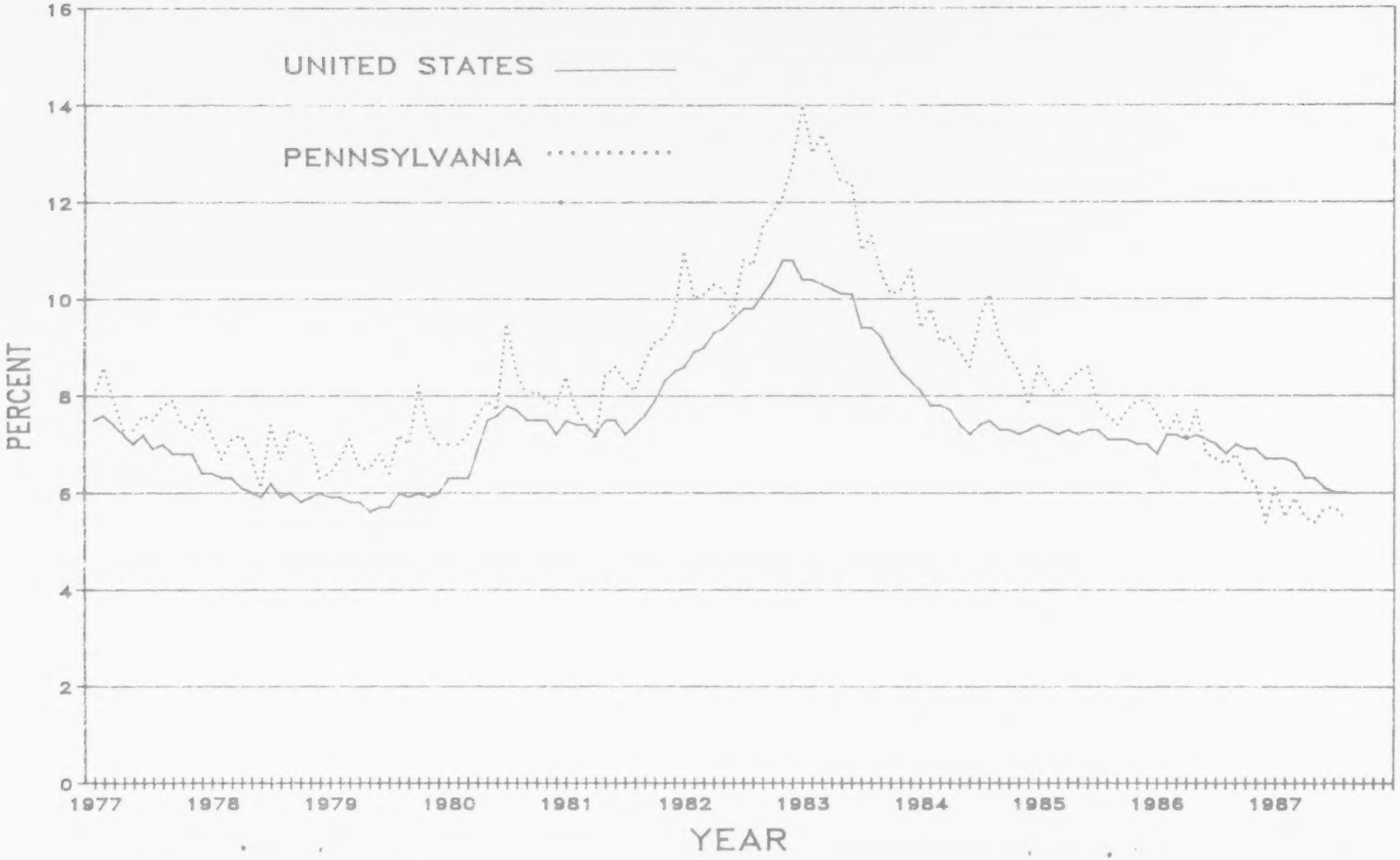


TABLE 39

PENNSYLVANIA
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

(Vertical Percent Distribution)

CHARACTERISTIC	1st Qtr 1986	2nd Qtr 1986	3rd Qtr 1986	4th Qtr 1986	Annual Average 1986
BOTH SEXES	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Male	68.02	59.41	57.45	64.95	62.98
Female	31.98	40.59	42.55	35.05	37.02
ALL AGES	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
24 and under	14.30	14.43	8.91	9.60	12.10
25-34	32.07	29.85	30.05	30.42	30.74
35-44	23.23	23.25	23.59	23.63	23.40
45-54	16.34	16.68	18.95	17.47	17.25
55-64	13.59	15.01	17.40	17.63	15.66
65 and over	0.47	0.78	1.09	1.25	0.85
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Manufacturing	42.27	47.92	47.91	48.96	46.33
Durable Goods	24.09	23.33	26.59	30.67	25.92
Nondurable Goods	18.19	24.59	21.32	18.29	20.41
Nonmanufacturing	57.73	52.08	52.09	51.04	53.67
Mining	3.26	2.36	2.09	2.58	2.64
Construction	20.66	12.55	7.77	10.68	13.70
Trans. & Publ. Util.	4.20	3.61	6.48	3.89	4.49
Wholesale & Ret. Trade	14.21	16.65	17.82	13.32	15.39
Fin.,Ins.,& Real Est.	1.56	2.21	2.18	2.95	2.16
Service & Misc. 1/	13.83	14.70	15.76	17.62	15.30
ALL OCCUPATIONS	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Prof.,Tech.,& Mgr.	7.59	9.14	11.29	12.53	9.87
Clerical	7.50	9.93	12.28	12.12	10.15
Sales	3.90	5.49	5.36	4.92	4.82
Service	6.95	9.46	9.08	7.09	8.04
Farm.,Fish.,& For.	2.35	0.70	0.52	1.06	1.27
Processing	6.39	6.06	7.87	9.43	7.31
Machine Trades	9.13	11.23	10.92	10.91	10.41
Bench Work	14.96	16.17	14.81	12.66	14.70
Structural Work	28.03	19.67	14.00	17.28	20.58
Miscellaneous	13.20	12.16	13.88	11.99	12.84

SOURCE: "Pennsylvania Insured Unemployed", Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security

1/ Includes Service, Government, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing.

TABLE 40

RANKS BY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR PENNSYLVANIA LABOR MARKET AREAS 1/
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR 1985 AND 1986

(U.S. AND PENNSYLVANIA INCLUDED FOR COMPARATIVE PURPOSES)

AREAS	ANNUAL AVERAGE 1986			AREAS	ANNUAL AVERAGE 1985		
	RANK	RATE	NUMBER UNEMP. (000'S)		RANK	RATE	NUMBER UNEMP. (000'S)
WAYNESBURG LMA	1	12.5	1.7	BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	1	15.1	10.2
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	1	12.5	8.1	WAYNESBURG LMA	2	14.7	2.1
INDIANA LMA	3	11.4	4.1	BEDFORD LMA	3	13.7	2.7
BEDFORD LMA	4	11.1	2.2	HUNTINGDON LMA	4	13.4	2.3
HUNTINGDON LMA	4	11.1	2.0	JOHNSTOWN MSA	5	12.8	12.1
DUBOIS-PUNXSUTAWNEY LMA	6	10.9	6.2	DUBOIS-PUNXSUTAWNEY LMA	6	12.6	7.2
JOHNSTOWN MSA	7	10.7	10.1	INDIANA LMA	7	12.3	4.3
KITTANNING-FORD CITY LMA	8	10.3	3.1	COUDERSPORT LMA	7	12.3	0.9
MEADVILLE LMA	9	10.2	4.0	KITTANNING-FORD CITY LMA	9	11.7	3.5
CLARION LMA	10	10.1	1.8	LEWISTOWN LMA	10	11.6	3.4
OIL CITY-FRANKLIN LMA	11	9.6	2.8	LOCK HAVEN-RENOVO LMA	10	11.6	1.8
LEWISTOWN LMA	12	9.5	2.8	MEADVILLE LMA	12	11.5	4.5
BRADFORD LMA	13	9.3	1.9	CLARION LMA	13	11.0	1.9
ST. MARYS-EMPORIUM LMA	13	9.3	1.8	POTTSVILLE LMA	14	10.7	7.5
ALTOONA MSA	15	9.2	5.4	ST. MARYS-EMPORIUM LMA	14	10.7	2.1
COUDERSPORT LMA	16	9.1	0.7	WELLSBORO LMA	16	10.5	1.8
POTTSVILLE LMA	17	8.7	6.2	FOREST CITY-MONTROSE LMA	17	10.2	1.8
ERIE MSA	18	8.5	10.9	ALTOONA MSA	18	10.1	5.8
FOREST CITY-MONTROSE LMA	19	8.4	1.5	NEW CASTLE LMA	19	9.9	4.5
SHARON MSA	19	8.4	4.1	SHARON MSA	19	9.9	4.9
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	21	8.3	28.6	SUNBURY-SHAMOKIN-MT. CARMEL LMA	21	9.8	8.2
WARREN LMA	22	8.1	1.8	OIL CITY-FRANKLIN LMA	21	9.8	2.8
WELLSBORO LMA	22	8.1	1.4	SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	23	9.5	32.0
LOCK HAVEN-RENOVO LMA	24	8.0	1.2	PITTSBURGH PMSA	24	9.4	89.9
PITTSBURGH PMSA	24	8.0	76.2	WILLIAMSPORT MSA	25	9.3	5.1
BUTLER LMA	26	7.9	5.3	BRADFORD LMA	26	9.2	2.0
NEW CASTLE LMA	26	7.9	3.6	BUTLER LMA	27	8.9	5.8
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	28	7.4	23.5	ERIE MSA	28	8.6	10.9
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	29	7.1	3.9	SAYRE-ATHENS-TOWANDA LMA	29	8.4	2.4
SUNBURY-SHAMOKIN-MT. CARMEL LMA	30	7.0	6.0	DUSHORE-LAPORTE LMA	29	8.4	0.2
UNITED STATES		7.0	8237.0	ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	31	8.0	25.4
DUSHORE-LAPORTE LMA	31	6.8	0.2	PENNSYLVANIA		8.0	443.0
PENNSYLVANIA		6.8	386.0	WARREN LMA	32	7.7	1.7
SAYRE-ATHENS-TOWANDA LMA	32	6.7	1.9	STATE COLLEGE MSA	33	7.4	4.1
CHAMBERSBURG-WAYNESBORO LMA	33	6.4	3.9	READING MSA	34	7.3	12.1
READING MSA	33	6.4	10.8	CHAMBERSBURG-WAYNESBORO LMA	35	7.2	4.3
HONESDALE-MATAMORAS LMA	35	6.2	1.8	UNITED STATES		7.2	8312.0
STATE COLLEGE MSA	36	6.0	3.5	HONESDALE-MATAMORAS LMA	36	7.0	1.9
YORK MSA	37	5.3	10.9	YORK MSA	37	6.8	13.7
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	38	5.2	123.2	PHILADELPHIA PMSA	38	5.9	136.2
HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA	39	4.7	14.3	HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA	39	5.6	16.6
LANCASTER MSA	40	3.4	7.1	LANCASTER MSA	40	4.5	8.9

1/ALL DATA ARE ON 1986 BENCHMARKS.
RATES BASED ON UNROUNDED DATA.

SOURCE: Office of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division

TABLE 41

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR SURPLUS AREAS
ELIGIBLE FOR FEDERAL PROCUREMENT PREFERENCE
FROM OCTOBER 1, 1987 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1988

Counties

Armstrong County
Beaver County
Bedford County
Cameron County
Carbon County
Clarion County
Clearfield County
Clinton County
Columbia County
Crawford County
Elk County
Fayette County
Forest County
Fulton County
Greene County
Huntingdon County
Indiana County
Jefferson County
Juniata County
McKean County
Mercer County
Mifflin County
Northumberland County
Potter County
Schuylkill County
Somerset County
Susquehanna County
Tioga County
Venango County
Washington County

Balance of Counties

Balance of Blair County – Blair County less Altoona City
Balance of Cambria County – Cambria County less Johnstown City
Balance of Erie County – Erie County less Erie City and Millcreek Township
Balance of Lawrence County – Lawrence County less New Castle City
Balance of Luzerne County – Luzerne County less Hazleton and Wilkes-Barre Cities
Balance of Westmoreland County – Westmoreland County less Hempfield and North Huntingdon Townships

Cities and Townships

Allentown City – in Lehigh County
Altoona City – in Blair County
Chester City – in Delaware County
Erie City – in Erie County
Hazleton City – in Luzerne County
Johnstown City – in Cambria County
McKeesport City – in Allegheny County
North Huntington Township – in Westmoreland County
Reading City – in Berks County
West Mifflin Borough – in Allegheny County
Wilkes-Barre City – in Luzerne County

The above areas have been classified by the U.S. Department of Labor as labor surplus areas for purposes of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4B (DMP-4B) and Executive Order 12073 and 10582 (implementing the Buy American Act). Employers in such designated areas are eligible for preference in bidding on Federal procurement contracts under these Acts or Orders.

To be classified as a labor surplus area a city or township must have (1) a population of 25,000 or more in the 1980 Census or in any offical annual updates of census estimates and (2) have an unemployment rate of 1.2 times the national average during the reference period. Counties or balance of counties (counties less areas of 25,000 population), regardless of population size, that have unemployment rates of 1.2 times the national average during the reference period are also classified as labor surplus areas. If 1.2 times the national average during the reference period is 10.0% or greater, an area whose unemployment rate is 10.0% or greater during the same period will be classified as a labor surplus area. The reference period is determined by the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration and currently is January 1985 through December 1986.

An area can also be classified as a labor surplus area due to exceptional circumstances if the area experiences a significant rise in its unemployment rate that reaches 1.2 times the current national unemployment rate. This rise in the unemployment rate should be expected to last at least one year and to stay at a level high enough to meet the eligibility criteria under which the area was classified.

VII. POPULATIONS WITH SPECIAL EMPLOYABILITY PROBLEMS

A comprehensive analysis of labor market information would be incomplete without some identification of those individuals who encounter barriers to employment. Providing employment and training services to these groups seems particularly appropriate as a means to strengthen their labor force attachment and thus improve their employability. Table 42 is provided to identify these populations with special employability problems. Since tabular data and accompanying definitions are presented as single data items, further analysis will be left to the reader.

Economically disadvantaged persons who are receiving public assistance comprise the largest group of low income persons. The size of this population is detailed by county in Table 43. As of March 1987 there were 739,547 persons dependent on public assistance statewide, a decrease of 28,300 from the March 1986 figure of 767,847. The most current number represents 6.2 percent of the population. There were 568,719 persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), plus 167,805 persons on General Assistance. Of the number dependent on public assistance, 314,848 have been estimated to be employable, a primary target group that the Job Training Partnership Act addresses. The majority of persons on welfare are not considered to be able to work because of age, physical or mental disability, or family responsibilities.

Counties having the highest percentage of their population on public assistance were Philadelphia with 16.3 percent; Fayette, 13.3 percent, and Green, 11.0 percent. Cumberland County's 1.0 percent was the lowest county percentage of persons on public assistance. Montgomery County was next lowest with 1.4 percent. Also included in Table 43 are counts of the number of registrants in the WIN Demonstration Program that is administered by the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security and the Department of Public Welfare. WIN registrants increased 4.3 percent from the previous year, from 174,185 in March 1986 to 181,604 in March 1987.

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget sets annual income levels to define poverty in the United States. These income criteria are given in Table 44. A family of four whose annual income is below $11,200 is considered to be living in poverty. A person is classified as economically disadvantaged if he is a member of a family receiving cash welfare payments, or has a family income below the national poverty level or below 70 percent of the Lower Living Standard Income Level (LLSIL) set by the U.S. Employment and Training Administration, whichever is higher. The poverty level criterion is uniform throughout the continental United States, but the LLSIL varies for individual states and major metropolitan areas. For the Philadelphia PMSA, the LLSIL for a family of four is $18,460 while the comparable figure for the Pittsburgh PMSA is $18,160. For the balance of Pennsylvania, the comparable figures for Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Areas are $18,810 and $18,290, respectively.

Data in Table 44 were prepared by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 42

PENNSYLVANIA

POPULATIONS WITH SPECIAL EMPLOYABILITY PROBLEMS

Economically Disadvantaged, Total (1985) 1/	2,209,900
16-21 years of age	295,400
22-54 years of age	769,600
55+ years of age	389,300
Dislocated Workers (1986 Annual Average) 1/	116,500
Persons 16-64 With a Work Disability (1980 Census)	642,761
Male	328,524
Female	314,237
High School Dropouts (1985-86 School Year) 2/	23,324
Teenage Mothers (1986) 3/	35,412
Displaced Homemakers (1985) 1/	313,000
Single Parents (1980 Census)	253,947
Male	34,040
Female	219,907
Average Monthly Number of Persons Receiving Cash Welfare Assistance - 1986 4/	749,888
Average Monthly Number of Persons Receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) - 1986 4/	580,319
Long-Term Unemployed (15+ Weeks) - 1986 1/	120,000
1986 Unemployment Rate (All Persons)	6.8%
1986 Unemployment Rate (Long-Term)	2.1%
Long-Term as a Percentage of Total Unemployed	31.1%

See definitions on next page.

1/ SOURCE: Research and Statistics Division, Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.
2/ SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Education.
3/ SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Health.
4/ SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Welfare.

TABLE 42

PENNSYLVANIA

POPULATIONS WITH SPECIAL EMPLOYABILITY PROBLEMS

DEFINITIONS

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED PERSON - A member of a family that receives cash welfare payments or whose family income does not exceed the poverty level or exceed 70 percent of the lower living standard income level, whichever is higher.

DISLOCATED WORKER - A person who has been, or will soon be, terminated or laid-off from employment and is unlikely to return to his/her previous industry or occupation; or, if currently employed, earns a rate not greater than one-half of their previous hourly rate, but less than $4.50 per hour.

PERSON WITH A WORK DISABILITY - A person who has a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for six months or more.

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS - Students who fall into 1 of 4 categories:
- Left school after passing required attendance age;
- Left after issued a General Employment Certificate;
- Left after issued a Farm or Domestic Service Exemption Permit;
- Left after being committed to a correctional institution.

TEENAGE MOTHERS - Mother under age 20.

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER - An individual who (a) has not worked in the labor force for a number of years but has, during those years, worked in the home providing unpaid services for family members; (b) has had the source for the income that supported the family removed; and (c) is experiencing difficulty obtaining or upgrading employment.

PERSONS RECEIVING CASH ASSISTANCE - Persons who receive monetary aide under AFDC, General Assistance, or other cash subsistence programs operated through the Department of Public Welfare.

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED - Persons unemployed for 15 weeks and over.

TABLE 43

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
BY SELECTED CATEGORIES AND BY COUNTY

MARCH 1987

COUNTY	Persons Dependent on Public Assistance	% of Population 1/	Aid to Families with Dependent Children			General Assistance		Estimated Number Employable 3/
			Number of Persons	Number of Cases	WIN Regists. 2/	Number of Persons	Number of Cases	
Adams	1,182	1.7	855	326	81	318	253	144
Allegheny	96,527	7.0	72,889	25,072	27,217	23,239	20,243	49,192
Armstrong	5,397	6.7	3,920	1,246	1,491	1,460	1,067	2,768
Beaver	15,127	7.6	11,544	3,779	3,571	3,514	2,908	6,319
Bedford	2,109	4.4	1,588	517	474	506	360	804
Berks	11,481	3.6	9,520	3,080	1,871	1,876	1,656	2,877
Blair	8,997	6.8	6,516	2,152	2,687	2,446	1,796	4,929
Bradford	4,125	6.4	2,841	925	637	1,265	807	1,193
Bucks	8,792	1.7	6,965	2,499	2,298	1,768	1,522	3,698
Butler	5,751	3.8	4,302	1,420	2,130	1,422	1,103	3,785
Cambria	10,089	5.8	7,645	2,367	2,772	2,401	1,815	4,898
Cameron	420	6.4	298	101	73	121	99	145
Carbon	1,862	3.5	1,328	473	378	519	372	675
Centre	2,689	2.4	1,900	657	853	767	598	1,629
Chester	7,047	2.1	5,666	1,979	1,640	1,342	1,129	2,576
Clarion	2,592	5.8	1,909	582	1,002	670	512	1,883
Clearfield	4,956	6.0	3,478	1,091	1,435	1,455	1,038	2,800
Clinton	2,591	6.5	1,946	669	750	627	482	1,290
Columbia	1,961	3.2	1,417	484	505	524	400	922
Crawford	6,180	6.9	4,733	1,493	1,810	1,426	1,140	3,192
Cumberland	1,934	1.0	1,399	524	1,338	500	411	2,387
Dauphin	13,036	5.5	10,316	3,428	2,396	2,673	2,083	3,852
Delaware	21,104	3.8	16,478	5,502	5,445	4,545	3,934	9,338
Elk	1,630	4.4	1,210	401	419	406	308	741
Erie	20,913	7.5	16,194	5,107	4,298	4,584	3,471	7,219
Fayette	20,844	13.3	15,915	4,833	5,230	4,878	3,670	9,201
Forest	287	5.9	194	61	103	92	69	220
Franklin	3,217	2.7	2,477	832	765	716	588	1,306
Fulton	683	5.0	457	154	86	222	156	173
Greene	4 [illegible] 5	11.0	3,225	972	1,165	1,301	880	2,220
Huntingdon	2,185	5.1	1,619	535	662	546	416	1,177
Indiana	4,669	5.0	3,311	1,020	1,089	1,342	962	2,116
Jefferson	2,506	5.2	1,904	606	518	596	416	874
Juniata	515	2.6	374	132	269	134	102	477
Lackawanna	10,406	4.7	8,164	2,717	1,083	2,069	1,783	1,794
Lancaster	11,899	3.1	9,284	3,022	734	2,575	1,970	1,212
Lawrence	8,187	7.9	6,078	1,923	2,275	2,065	1,543	4,100
Lebanon	2,583	2.3	1,919	673	698	656	475	1,191
Lehigh	9,940	3.6	7,710	2,565	2,245	2,135	1,628	3,670
Luzerne	16,652	5.0	13,282	4,271	4,551	3,275	2,852	7,590
Lycoming	6,970	6.0	5,149	1,759	2,134	1,781	1,444	3,886
McKean	3,447	7.0	2,505	801	826	922	654	1,500
Mercer	8,591	6.8	6,435	2,097	2,160	2,128	1,589	3,797
Mifflin	2,576	5.6	1,852	640	659	713	556	1,232
Monroe	1,495	1.9	1,183	431	245	296	246	385
Montgomery	9,005	1.4	6,850	2,429	2,387	2,068	1,823	4,178
Montour	521	3.1	345	121	157	173	117	309
Northampton	7,286	3.1	5,784	1,992	1,669	1,454	1,170	2,649
Northumberland	3,781	3.8	2,755	957	932	991	745	1,658
Perry	1,193	3.2	941	329	369	244	191	583
Philadelphia	267,173	16.3	209,761	69,314	58,978	56,988	46,885	98,872
Pike	357	1.7	258	98	82	94	65	136
Potter	1,284	6.9	906	277	302	366	254	579
Schuylkill	5,205	3.3	3,965	1,316	913	1,184	887	1,528
Snyder	762	2.2	595	195	302	164	101	458
Somerset	4,301	5.3	3,452	1,046	1,266	820	672	2,079
Sullivan	157	2.6	119	35	64	37	35	128
Susquehanna	1,420	3.6	1,114	359	279	284	198	433
Tioga	2,272	5.6	1,537	497	243	728	417	447
Union	779	2.3	655	220	288	119	101	420
Venango	4,518	7.2	3,433	1,081	1,310	1,072	824	2,309
Warren	2,260	4.8	1,712	557	848	530	401	1,458
Washington	13,824	6.5	10,347	3,402	5,521	3,416	2,706	9,912
Wayne	1,094	2.9	904	281	219	168	125	316
Westmoreland	21,136	5.5	15,263	5,004	7,551	5,744	4,386	14,169
Wyoming	1,252	4.5	922	313	346	322	242	614
York	9,287	2.9	7,207	2,440	2,510	2,023	1,678	4,236
PENNSYLVANIA	739,547	6.2	568,719	188,181	181,604	167,805	135,529	314,848

See footnotes on next page.

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE BY SELECTED CATEGORIES AND BY COUNTY

FOOTNOTES

1/ Based on Bureau of the Census Estimates for July 1, 1985. The state total is 11,873,000.

2/ Persons registered under the WIN Demonstration Program that is administered by the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security and the Department of Public Welfare offering job placement, training or special work project opportunities to persons receiving aid under the "Aid to Families with Dependent Children" program (AFDC) of the State Department of Welfare.

3/ Estimated by the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.

NOTE: Obviously one case could include several persons, e.g. one AFDC case could include a head of household and several children.

SOURCE: Public Assistance data are provided by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare.

TABLE 44

U.S. OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
ANNUAL INCOME POVERTY LEVEL CRITERIA FOR CONTINENTAL U.S.

FAMILY SIZE	Effective Date			
	April 1987	April 1986	April 1985	April 1984
1	$ 5,500	$ 5,360	$ 5,250	$ 4,980
2	7,400	7,240	7,050	6,720
3	9,300	9,120	8,850	8,460
4	11,200	11,000	10,650	10,200
5	13,100	12,880	12,450	11,940
6	15,000	14,760	14,250	13,680
7	16,900	16,640	16,050	15,420
8	18,800	18,520	17,850	17,160
EACH ADDITIONAL MEMBER	1,900	1,880	1,800	1,740

U.S. EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
1987 LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVEL

FAMILY SIZE	Philadelphia PMSA *		Pittsburgh PMSA *	
	100%	70%	100%	70%
1	$ 6,640	$ 4,650	$ 6,540	$ 4,580
2	10,890	7,620	10,710	7,500
3	14,960	10,470	14,710	10,300
4	18,460	12,920	18,160	12,710
5	21,790	15,250	21,430	15,000
6	25,470	17,830	25,060	17,540
7	29,160	20,410	28,690	20,080
8	32,840	22,990	32,310	22,620
EACH ADDITIONAL MEMBER	3,690	2,580	3,630	2,540

Balance of Pennsylvania

FAMILY SIZE	Metropolitan Area		Non-Metropolitan Area	
	100%	70%	100%	70%
1	$ 6,770	$ 4,740	$ 6,590	$ 4,610
2	11,100	7,770	10,790	7,550
3	15,240	10,670	14,810	10,370
4	18,810	13,170	18,290	12,800
5	22,200	15,540	21,570	15,100
6	25,960	18,170	25,230	17,660
7	29,710	20,800	28,890	20,220
8	33,470	23,430	32,540	22,780
EACH ADDITIONAL MEMBER	3,760	2,630	3,660	2,560

* - LLSIL data released July, 1987

VIII. APPENDIX

A. Concepts and Definitions

Applicants - Persons registered at the local employment service offices and are reasonably representative of the available worker supply in most occupational categories and for most sections of the state. These jobseekers comprise an estimated 70 percent of all workers in the area suffering a spell of unemployment each year, as well as labor force entrants and currently employed workers seeking a job change.

Average Hourly Earnings - The total money earnings for each hour worked or paid for including not only basic hourly and incentive wages, but also premium pay for overtime and late shift work.

Average Weekly Earnings - Amount computed by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours worked.

Civilian Labor Force - The sum of persons 16 years of age and older who are employed (exclusive of the Armed Forces), unemployed, or directly involved in labor-management disputes.

Dislocated Workers - Those individuals in the labor force who have been laid off and are not likely to return to their previous jobs. Individuals who have dropped out of the labor force, i.e., not actively seeking work, are not counted as dislocated workers.

Durable Goods - Goods also known as "hard goods", refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to have a normal life expectancy of three years of more. The durable goods manufacturing industries are lumber and wood, furniture, stone, clay, glass, primary and fabricated metals, electrical and non-electrical machinery, transportation equipment, instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing.

Economically Disadvantaged Person - A member of a family that receives cash welfare payments or whose family annual income does not exceed the poverty level or exceed 70 percent of the lower living standard income, whichever is higher.

ESARS - Acronym for Employment Security Automated Reporting System for reporting and compiling characteristics of job applicants and job orders and activities performed by Employment Service offices.

Hispanic - Persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Spanish origin.

Job Bank - The Job Bank is a computerized listing of the job openings placed by employers with OES. The listings come both alphabetically and by D.O.T. code. This service is provided at no cost to either employers or applicants. In addition to computer printouts, most OES local offices are equipped with film readers to assist applicants in locating a job for which they are qualified. An ES Specialist will interview the applicant, and if the applicant is qualified, phone the employer to arrange for an interview. This is the referral process and, if the applicant is hired, it is a placement.

Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) - The Act that replaced the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). JTPA seeks to train disadvantaged groups in marketable skills. Target groups can include: economically disadvantaged, physically handicapped, school dropouts, long-term dislocated workers unemployed, and teen parents.

Labor Market Area (LMA) - Defined as a county or group of counties having a central city without regard to population size. A labor market area is an economically integrated unit within which workers may readily change jobs without changing their place of residence. The area generally takes the name of the central city. The boundaries depend primarily on economic and geographic factors, and not on political jurisdiction. MSAs are literally large labor market areas.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), (PMSA) - MSAs and PMSAs are relatively large labor market areas. They are defined as a county containing either a city with a population of at least 50,000 or a U.S. Bureau of Census designated urbanized area of at least 50,000. The labor market concept takes into consideration the total local area where job transactions occur, e.g., persons residing in the labor market area can obtain employment anywhere in the area without changing their place of residence.

Minority - Those persons who are non-white, of Spanish heritage or have other characteristics which pose a barrier to employment.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment - State nonagricultural wage and salary employment statistics are based primarily on survey data collected from a sample of employers, representing 64 percent of employment in the state's manufacturing industries and 38 percent in nonmanufacturing industries.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment refers only to employes on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (week including the 12th), and excludes the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers and agricultural workers, but includes workers involved in labor-management disputes. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not to their place of residence. To the extent that multiple job holding exists during the payroll period, the payroll records may count a person more than once. In addition, the payroll data include commuters who live outside the state, but not persons who commute to work outside the state.

Nondurable Goods - Known as "soft goods", refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to last for a short time - less than three years. The nondurable manufacturing industries include food, tobacco, textiles, apparel, paper, printing, chemicals, petroleum, rubber and leather.

Not in Labor Force - If a person is not working, not looking for work, not involved in a labor-management dispute, and not on unpaid absence from a job, or if he is under age 16, then the person is not in the labor force. Housewives, students, retirees, and children constitute the largest body of persons not in the labor force. Welfare recipients, if neither looking for work nor holding a job, are not in the labor force. Persons who may wish to work, but because of disability cannot work, are also not in the labor force.

Per Capita Income - Total income of an area divided by total population of that area.

Personal Income - All current income before taxes but excluding personal contributions for social security insurance.

Placement - When the local employment service office, which has an employer job order, refers an acceptable applicant to the employer, and verifies the fact that the applicant has been hired by the employer.

Private Industry Council (PIC) - Councils, composed of local business people and corporation officials, and formed to develop and control JTPA programs.

Seasonally Adjusted Data - Data which excludes the effects of seasonal variations. Economic time series are generally subject to regular intra-yearly movements comprised of social customs, production changes, and climatic conditions which tend to repeat themselves annually in a given locality, i.e., graduating students in June or increased retail employment in December. When a ratio-to-moving-average method (developed by the U.S. Department of Labor) is used to remove seasonal influences, a reliable trend is obtained for analysis.

Seasonal Employment - Employment that is affected by climatic conditions, social customs and/or production changes.

Service Delivery Area (SDA) - A designated geographic area instituted under JTPA, to assist in the administration and management of the JTPA programs.

Unemployment - State unemployment statistics are obtained as part of the National Current Population Survey (CPS). This is a monthly survey of about 71,000 households throughout the Nation of which 3,100 are in Pennsylvania. It is conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Census for the U.S. Department of Labor.

Unemployed Persons - Persons who did not work during the survey week, who made specific efforts to find a job within the past four weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate - The number of unemployed as a percent of the total civilian labor force. The rate is based on unrounded data although rounded data may be published.

Vietnam-Era Veteran - A person who (1) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days, any part of which occurred during the Vietnam-Era (August 5, 1964 through May 7, 1975), and was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, or (2) was discharged or released from active duty due to a service-connected disability if any part of such active duty was performed during the Vietnam Era.

B. Sources of Information

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